# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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## DAILY GAZETTE.

### THE LATEST NEWS.

*Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.*

—Two hundred men employed at the Saco Water (Me.) machine shop, were discharged on Saturday.

—James H. Costley, convicted in Boston of the murder of Julia A. Hawkes, has been sentenced to be hanged.

—Williams' chandlery, on North Delaware street, Philadelphia, was burned on Saturday night. The loss is heavy.

—The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Kentucky has given its consent to the consecration of Rev. Dr. Jagger as Bishop of Southern Ohio.

—General Henningson, known in connection with General Walker's Nicaragua filibustering expedition, is dangerously ill at his residence in Washington.

—The Standing Committee of the South Carolina diocese have consented to the consecration of Rev. Dr. Jagger, but refused to consent to that of Dr. De Koven.

—At a meeting of operatives in New Bedford, Mass., on Saturday, a delegation from Fall River was present, and a resolution was passed making a levy of twenty-five cents per loom.

—W. D. Jaynes, collecting agent for D. M. Osborn & Co., of Chicago, was found guilty of committing rape on the person of Mrs. C. Welbur, of Austin, Minn. Both parties were members of the church.

—At Cotton Hill, W. Va., on Sunday morning, Peter King, Buck McGuire, G. B. Haslett, John Thackery and Hugh Swope were drowned by the upsetting of a skiff in the New river. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

—Richard W. Mullen, Collector of Customs at Brashear, La., a Knight Templar, an ex-officer of a Maine regiment, and one of the original discoverers of gold in Australia, died in New Orleans last Saturday night, from an overdose of laudanum.

—At Montgomery, Ala., a negro swore out a warrant for Cal Wagner, proprietor of a minstrel troupe, and his ticket agent. The former was discharged and the latter gave a bond in $500 to appear at the next term of Court. This case has caused several theatrical companies to cancel their engagements for that city.

—A dispatch from Aurora, Ill., says as an accommodation train was approaching that town last Friday night, a man who had been walking along on the tracks suddenly laid his head down on the rail as the locomotive neared him. The wheel cut the head from the body. He was well dressed, but there was nothing on his person to indicate his name except an envelope on which were printed the words "J. D. Fox, Pension Agent, Aurora."

—As Francisco Palmero, an Italian lemon peddler, was walking along Broadway, in St. Louis, about nine o'clock on Saturday morning, he was fired upon by two men behind a fence on the opposite side of the street. Palmers turned and ran, when two bullets came from a lumber yard on the same side of the street. Palmero was struck below the collar bone, and in a moment or two after he dropped his basket and fell dead on the pavement.

—Last week, United States detectives from Washington arrested members of the firm of Jacob Laysey & Co., distillers, of Cleveland, on a charge of defrauding the Government by making false returns. C. F. Thirlens, storekeeper, was also arrested, it being alleged that he had full knowledge of the frauds being practiced. The parties were examined before the United States Commissioner, and held in fifteen thousand dollars each to appear before the United States District Court.

—Augustus Hilleber, Jacob F. Shiefer and Joseph Clough, policy holders in the Life Association of America, have filed in the State Insurance Department of Missouri an application for an examination of the affairs of that company. They allege that the annual statement of the company, filed on the 5th, is incorrect in several important particulars, that the company is not near so strong as represented, that it is not doing business enough to pay expenses, that it has lost the confidence of the people, and is hopelessly insolvent, and ask that a receiver be appointed.

### Three Persons Burned to Death.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 14.—The Davis House, a large three story wooden building, was destroyed by fire this morning. Most of the furniture and personal effects of the boarders were burned, and so rapid was the spread of the flames that the occupants of the building escaped with great difficulty. Julia Kelley, an employe, was taken from the second story, but was dead when found, or died soon after. The charred bodies of Hector Skinner and C. Smith, boarders, and Margaret Walton, an employe, were found in the ruins this morning. The office of the Western Union Telegraph Company was burned out. Their instruments were saved. Loss $13,000.

### The Strike in Fall River, Mass.

FALL RIVER, MASS., March 14.—A settlement of the long continued strike in this city now seems probable, the spinners, weavers, cardroom hands, slashers and speeders in convention last night having resolved that they would return to work within twenty-four hours provided that the manufacturers will guarantee that on the 1st of April they will concede the ten per cent. asked for. This resolution is signed by all the unions, and it remains for the employers to accept the proposal, which, it is claimed, they will do.

### Fatal Accident in Reading.

READING, Pa., March 14.—This afternoon the cornice and shedding of the Northeastern market house, being over weighted with snow and ice, fell with a terrific crash, killing a little boy named Frank Apffel and seriously wounding three others.

### AMONG OUR MILLS.

**Matters of Interest From Various Quarters.**

(From the American Manufacturer.)

BRADLEY'S stove works manufactured 20,000 stoves last year, an increase over the previous year of 6,000.

THE Atlas Works foundry is working a respectable number of men, and will soon be making some heavy castings.

UNION Iron Mills are running their beam mill, bar mill and 12-inch train. With the exception of the forge department, the works present a busy scene.

WM. MILLER, Duquesne Forge, of this city, has just added another large hammer to his very complete and extensive establishment. He is getting his works in order for the good time to come.

MESSRS. A. TOMLINSON & CO., [successors to Tomlinson & McKee, have recently made some additions to the old works, and are about putting in some new and improved machinery. Their business consists principally of iron foundry and machinery.

THERE will be over 75,000 bushels of charcoal manufactured and shipped from Somerset county, during the coming spring and summer. The larger part of it goes to Messrs. W. D. Wood & Co., McKeesport, to be used in the manufacture of Russia iron, of which the above firm are so celebrated.

ZUG & Co. are constructing a new mechanical arrangement for handling the puddle iron in their new nail mill, similar to the one used across the way in what they term the nail mill. It will be borne in mind that they have a puddle department consisting of squeezer, puddle rolls, etc., in each of their mills which are only separated by a street—Etna street.

OUR steel works are doing a seemingly fair business. Orders for implement steel from the agricultural manufacturers are being put through. While there is not, perhaps, as much doing in this line of steel manufacture as in anti-panic times, still there is more doing than in many other branches of business, and in quanity of orders the steel men have more cause for thanks than complaint.

MESSRS. Ahlborn & Neckerman are making 150 sets of wagon axles for the largest wagon manufacturing establishment in Chicago. These axles are made in one piece, with spindles for interchangeable boxes. They make axles from 1½ to 2½ inches, besides Concord other fine axles with steel cast boxes. They use a very superior quality of iron for axles, from Wilson, Walker & Co.'s mill.

THE Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company are about commencing some extensive additions to their already capacious works. Several new drying and annealing furnaces are being put in, and they contemplate the extension of their foundry the coming season to 100 feet square. These works have been running without cessation throughout the panic with constantly increasing orders from all parts of the country. Large quantities of steel castings are being shipped by this company to railroad companies, agricultural implement manufacturers and builders of machinery and the pattern department is rapidly increasing. Castings made at this establishment of less than a ton in weight are made of crucible steel, and those above a ton in weight are made of steel in Siemens-Mart in open hearth furnaces.

## FIRST EDITION.

### THE PATENT OFFICE.

**The Origin of the Attacks Upon the Commissioner.**

**A Self-Sustaining Branch of the Government—The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents—Good and Worthless Patents—Interference Cases—Animus of the Attacking Party, &c.**

*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1875.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents, just compiled, makes the following statements in regard to the finances and business of the Patent Office for the past year: Amount to the credit of the patent fund on January 1st, 1874, $806,124.21; amount received during the year, $738,278.17, making a total of $1,544,402.38; amount expended, $679,288.48, leaving a balance on hand of $855,113.97; number of applications made for patents in 1874, 21,602; applications for extensions, 216; extension granted, 199; number of patents issued to citizens of the United States, 13,072; Great Britain, 352; France, 74; other foreigners, 101. The largest number of patents in proportion to the population was granted to the District of Columbia, being 145—one to every 991 inhabitants; Illinois, 944, one to every 2,478 inhabitants; Louisiana, 76, one to every 9,550 inhabitants; New York, 2,786, one to every 1,581 inhabitants; Ohio, 928, one to every 2,872 inhabitants; Pennsylvania 1,644, one to every 2,142 inhabitants; Wisconsin, 255, one to every 4,136 inhabitants.

The fact that the Patent Office is the only self-sustaining bureau of the Government should, it would seem, commend it to the favorable consideration of taxpayers. The repeated attacks, however, upon its management, in papers devoted to patent affairs, seems to call for a few words in explanation of the personnel and animus of

**The Attacking Party.**

There is a perpetual conflict between the authorities of the Patent Office and a certain class of agents who practice before that Bureau. Solicitors men of the highest standing in their earnestness on behalf of their clients make demands which the Patent Office, having due regard for the rights of prior patentees, cannot grant, but the conflict with the practitioners is high at estainments partakes of no bitterness excepting in occasional instances. On the other hand, the strife between the Patent Office and incompetent and reckless solicitors is constant, and is accompanied with incessant complaints and abusive criticism.

**In the Early Days of the Patent Office**

applicants for patents were few, and professional men engaged in the practice of soliciting patents would be found in our largest cities only, but in course of time the Courts began to treat inventors and patentees with proper liberality and the Patent Office, guided by the action of the Courts, followed suit. The number of applicants increased, additional examiners were appointed from time to time under authority of special acts of Congress, and of course the number of solicitors increased; for the knowledge that men of good standing and ability derived liberal income from this source, tempted men from almost every walk of life to enter the profession, until to-day there is scarcely a town of any prominence in the country which does not contain a professed patent solicitor.

The banker of practitioners increased at such a rate during late years that the supply began to exceed the demand—not the supply of competent men, but that *of men* not properly qualified by training, experience or ability for the position which they assumed. The consequence of this was the commencement of a practice with those men of underbidding each other in their fees for professional services, while men of straightforward and acknowledged ability adhered to a system of charges which were proportionate to the value of their services, and which they could always command.

This underbidding was finally carried to such an extent that the plan of offering to make applications for nothing, and to require small contingent fees, on the grant of the patent, was resorted to, as if a patent was a thing to be obtained by simply asking for it, like a soldier's pension, as if the value of a patent did not depend upon

**The Amount of Intelligence**

and experience brought to bear on the *preparation of the application and on the brains exercised in its prosecution.*

Two-thirds at least of the patent solicitors in this country are unfit for the occupation. Of these two-thirds the greatest number are unfit through incompetency and the smaller proportion through recklessness. The reckless are for the most part those who adopt the tradesman's motto of "small profits and quick returns," men whose incomes are derived not from the quality, but the quantity of patents they obtain. Their charges are ostensibly low and the manner in which their duties are performed correspond with the charges.

The records of the Patent Office will show how little these men care for their clients, how they will accept fees from different interventors

**For Substantially the Same Thing.**

how they will sacrifice the interest of one client for the fee of another, how they will obtain patents *with gaps wide enough to admit the claims of interfering applicants.*

The incompetent man who cannot secure patronage on any other terms than by making his fee depend upon the grant of a patent, naturally enough adopts the plan which will insure the grant as speedily as possible; his existence depends upon the grant, and he will accept any sort of a claim which will insure the prompt means of existence. He will resort to any manœuvre which will insure the speedy attainment of the coveted fee, without the slightest regard to his client's interests.

**Ask any Officer of the Patent Office**

about these men, and he will tell you that they will coax, beg and whine for an allowance of some miserable claim, cringe, flatter or threaten, as circumstances may suggest, will ask the Examiner to frame the sort of claim which he is willing to allow, and will be in despair when he is told that it will be necessary to appeal, and that his prospects are consequently more distant than ever. It will be needless to say that the men can never gain the respect of the Patent Office. Compare this style of practice with that of the stolid, self-reliant practitioner, who has been fairly paid for services to be rendered, has learned his case thoroughly, knows exactly what to ask for, *exactly how to frame a claim*, makes up his mind what his client is entitled to, and actuated by a pride in his profession, insists upon the maintenance of his client's rights, even if they cannot be attained without appeal. These are the men who command the respect of the Patent Office, and who are employed by old and experienced inventors and those who have most at stake in the

**Validity of Their Patents.**

But, unfortunately, all inventors are not experienced in patent matters. On the contrary, a reckless ingenuity prevails throughout the country, and new inventors, totally ignorant of patent matters, are constantly seeking that protection which the law affords. It is these inventors who are at the mercy of the incompetent and reckless patent agents, who are clamorous for such indulgencies, and such a laxity of practice in the Patent Office as will place the new and unwary inventors more and more at their mercy. These are the men who, in their circulars, refer to themselves as the custodians of the interests of the inventors of this great country.

Of course, there must be a constant conflict between these incapables and the authorities of the Patent Office. Every salutary official rule which may impede the facility of procuring patents is looked upon by these men as a personal affront. Every strict "red tape" measure which may be adopted in the Patent Office with the view of effectually carrying out the law, but which may be an impediment in the way, is denounced as an act of tyranny against inventors, when they really mean that it loosens their holds on inventors and renders access to their pockets more difficult.

They want the inexperienced inventors of the country to be more at their mercy, that the Patent Office is willing that they should be able to say to the office: "These inventors are our property. We are their protectors, their advisers. You have no right to establish rules and practice which may interfere with our control of these inventors." They mean that inventors are their legitimate prey and that the office has no right to interfere with the depredations.

**The More Lax the Patent Office**

is in its practice the more will these men flourish. The more the office disregards the rights of the public *and of prior patentees*, the greater will be the prosperity of these incompetents who have sense enough, perhaps, to know that the more loose the Patent Office is in its practice the more patent property will depreciate in value; but what care they about this as long as they can command the patronage of a crowd of inexperienced inventors. The worst feature of the whole controversy is that the "Cheap Johns" charge their own short comings against the authorities of the Patent Office. Let a reasonable objection be made to a specification or claim drawn and the client is told that

**The Examiner is a Blockhead.**

All their blunders are charged against the Patent Office, which is attacked in periodicals and circulars controlled by these men, and this has prevailed to such an extent that a portion of the public has been educated to believe that the Patent Office is a species of despotic star chamber, and the authorities of that office must remain silent under the imputation.

There is, it is true, certainly a want of uniformity of practice in the Patent Office, and legislation may be required to remedy it. But it must be remembered that there is at hand for the solicitor a quick remedy for any unfair or improper action of a subordinate officer, that there are so many opportunities of appealing that injustice can scarcely be done to an inventor who can command the services of a practitioner of ability, of one who is not afraid of insisting upon his rights.

Since the accession of Col. Fisher to the Commissionership in 1869, the office has been ruled by

**Gentlemen of the Highest Attainments**

and the best administrative abilities, gentlemen who looked beyond the requirements and demands of a crowd of hungry attorneys and hangers on about the Patent Office.

These heads of the office have done their utmost to establish such strict discipline as the nature of the laws would permit, and have established rules of a character best adapted to serve the interests of inventors and the public. It cannot be doubted that patent property has increased in value and has commanded more respect by the Courts since the time when Col. Fisher became Commissioner; that the rights of real inventors have become more effectually protected, and the schemes of pirates more promptly frustrated. But this is not the state of affairs which the "Cheap John" patent agents require. They demand a more free and easy way of getting a multitude of patents, or rather of getting

**A Multitude of Fees**

with the least possible exertion of brains; they want to return to the old system when patents could be more readily obtained by persistent begging and coaxing, they want the authorities to place inventors more at their mercy than heretofore, they want laws, rules and regulations which will enable them to foist their pretensions on the public with more hope of success than they can under a strictly administered state of affairs in the Patent Office.

These are the men, who failing to gain their end under the laws and office rules as they at present exist, demand new legislation which will enable them to carry out their views.

One of the plausible arguments of these men is that the strict rules and discipline of the office tend to promote the interests of patent monopolists and to militate against the interests of poor inventors.

What would the Cheap John agents do without the cry of Poor inventor! Let an unpatentable invention be rejected, and they commence to whine about the poor inventor, they demand new legislation tending to enhance their own interests and place inventors more at their disposal; they shriek for it in the name of the poor inventors, whereas poor inventors can attribute their impoverishment more to the bad advice of these men than to any other cause.

A poor inventor with a good patent for a useful invention can always command capital, but a poor inventor with a *bad patent* is in a pitiable condition.

The Senate and House Committees on Patents have listened patiently to all complaints against the administration of the Patent Office, and have decided not to endorse any of the numerous plans suggested for its reorganization. If anything is wanting to improve the condition of affairs it is such additional laws as will tend to relieve unwary inventors from the merciless control of incompetent patent agents and place them in more direct communication with the duly constituted authorities of the Government.

DIAMOND.

### FROM EUROPE.

**GERMANY.**

**Evading the Police.**

BERLIN, March 13.—Herr Kosiolek, formerly editor of the *Germania*, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He has fled from Germany.

**Horses for France Seized.**

LONDON, March 15—5:30 A. M.—A special to the *London Times* from Berlin says a large consignment of horses purchased by French dealers in East Prussia was recently stopped *in transitu* at the Berlin depot.

**A Papal Brief**

An answer to the address of the German Episcopate, to published. It declares that the Vatican decrees contain nothing which alters the relations of the Pope and the Roman Catholics, or which can afford a pretext for further oppressing the Church and interfering with the election of the next Pope. It endorses the statement made by the bishops that the judgment as to the validity of the Papal elections appertains to the Church alone, and concludes by urging the bishops to continue to resist and expose the error.

**ITALY.**

**A Denial.**

ROME, March 14.—An official denial is given to the statement in a special dispatch to the London *Times* of March 11th, that Germany had sent a note to Italy asking whether she would continue to exempt the Pope from the obligations of law while he used his liberty for the purpose of fomenting rebellion in Germany.

**Cardinal McCloskey.**

The Archbishop of Baltimore has been designated by the Vatican to confer the berretta on Archbishop McCloskey, who will receive the other insignia of the Cardinalate when he visits Rome. Bonnetti, the delegate sent to notify the Archbishop of New York of his appointment, is also charged with a mission from the Propaganda in regard to the new dioceses in the United States.

**CANADA.**

**Business Failures in Montreal.**

MONTREAL, March 13.—Several failures have taken place in the wholesale trade. Simpson, Whitehead & Co., importers of saddlery hardware, &c., have suspended. Armstrong Brothers, commission merchants, have made an assignment; also Green Brothers, boot and shoe manufacturers, have made an assignment. It is rumored that a large wholesale house is much straitened.

**Another Provincial Government.**

OTTAWA, ONT., March 13.—Hon. Mr. McKinzie has introduced a bill to organize the Northwest Territory outside of Manitoba into a Government.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

**Disorders in Tipperary.**

CORK, March 13.—There was considerable disorder in Tipperary last night, because of the refusal of some of the residents to illuminate their dwellings in honor of the second election of John Mitchel to Parliament. Several houses which were not illuminated were attacked by the mob and sacked. The town is quiet now.

**An Extensive Failure.**

LONDON, March 13.—John C. Inthurn & Co., merchants, have failed. Liabilities $10,000,000.

**FRANCE.**

**Assembly Proceedings.**

PARIS, March 13.—The Assembly passed the military re-organization bill to-day.

A President of Assembly in place of Buffet will be chosen on Monday.

### New Oil Territory — Petroleum Found in Warren, Pa.

ERIE, Pa., March 14.—A special to the Erie *Dispatch* says that oil was struck at a depth of 654 feet on the farm of Daniel Beatty, at Warren, Pa., on Saturday morning, the 13th. The gas forced the petroleum above the top of the derrick, but the quantity of the well is not yet determined. This strike develops an entirely new belt of oil territory.

### A FUNERAL POSTPONED.

**Signs Betokening Life in a Corpse —The Symptoms Explained.**

The funeral of Dr. W. E. Saunders, of Cleveland, which was to have been held Thursday afternoon, was postponed till Friday, for the reason that there were signs Thursday afternoon which to some indicated life. Since the time of his death on Sunday, until Thursday morning, the body has been kept in a cold room in the second story of the house, and has been very rigid, no signs appearing which would betoken life. Yesterday morning the body was brought down stairs and placed in the front parlor. Shortly after, a sort of perspiration began to gather on the hands, and it is also claimed that the veins of the forehead began to swell. This, coupled with the fact that the features were very life-like in expression, induced his mother to believe that life still existed. She therefore refused to allow the funeral to be held, and immediately called several physicians, who pronounced the case somewhat remarkable, and were wholly unable to account for its appearance upon any other hypothesis than that there was life yet within the body.

Of course a thorough examination was made, which resulted in establishing the fact of the death beyond a doubt and the symptoms of life which it was claimed existed in the morning, explained. The perspiration was claimed to arise from a thawing of the body, caused by its being removed below, where the temperature was warmer. The heat which was found to be in the ears and hands, and other places in the body, was ascribed to the almost constant handling which it had been subjected to since morning. The life-like expression of the features were so that many should have been, as there had been no long spell of sickness, and consequently no chance for that emaciation which is generally found to exist in the features of the dead. The limp condition of the arms was also caused by constant handling. The physicians, however, determined to leave nothing undone that would tend to produce actual life, injected spirits of ammonia under the skin, but with no result. In cases of trance such as this was supposed to be, this remedy has been found to be infallible.

Thursday afternoon, decomposition set in the back of the neck, as also about the ends of the fingers, thus settling beyond a doubt the fact of death. DR. Saunders, it seems, has always had some fears of a trance, and has several times requested that in the event of his death, ample time be taken to demonstrate it to a certainty.—*Cleveland Leader.*

## SECOND EDITION

### HARRISBURG.

**Legislative Proceedings.**

**Disgraceful Scenes in the House.**

**Intense Excitement in the Dark.**

**The Members Lose Their Dignity as Representatives of the People.**

**A Burlesque on Legislation.**

**Passing Bills Without Reading Their Titles.**

**Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.**

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 13, 1875.

**SENATE.**

**Bills Passed.**

Regulating the salaries of county officers in Philadelphia, Luzerne and Allegheny.

Authorizing corporations to change the par value of their shares of capital stock.

For the more certain and equal assessment of taxes in cities of the second class in this Commonwealth. Amended and laid over.

Fixing a common basis from which to calculate the earnings of miners or persons working in coal mines.

Relating to Orphans' Courts.

The House bill repealing the proviso in section 1 of an act to provide for the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors.

An act to authorize an additional Judge of the several Courts in the Nineteenth Judicial District.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**

**New County Bill.**

At the afternoon session the new county bill passed second reading.

**Local Option.**

The local option repealing bill came up. Mr. COOPER moved to amend by adding a stringent license law.

Mr. YERKES moved to amend by striking out all after the repealing bill.

This brought up the direct question of repeal. Mr. Yerkes' motion was lost by 17 to 27—a party vote.

The bill was laid over till Monday.

**HOUSE.**

**An All-Night Session.**

The House continued in session till 7½ o'clock this morning, and a large number of bills were passed. Half of the number of seats were vacant, and the majority of those present crowded in front of the Speaker's desk, and in their eagerness to attract the Speaker's attention held up their hands and hats like bidders at an auction. This conduct was continued until adjournment was carried for want of a quorum.

At the evening session last night appropriation bills on second and third reading being in order, Mr. Lusk moved to suspend the rules for the consideration of a resolution to extend the day of adjournment. Lost—yeas 21, nays 125.

**Bills Passed on Second Reading.**

Joint resolution for the appointment of a clerk and accountant by the Committee of the House to investigate the State Treasury, and to pay them their compensation.

An act to provide for the appointment of a State Board of Managers for the International Exhibition for the year 1876, and make an appropriation to defray the expenses thereof.

An act appropriating the sum of $100,000 to the Western University of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of erecting workshops, &c., to be used in giving mechanical instruction in mechanical art. [Amended so as to make the appropriation $50,000.]

**Bills Passed Finally.**

An act making an appropriation for the support of the State School Home for colored soldiers' orphans and Bridgewater.

An act making an appropriation for the support of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children at Media, and for the purchase of buildings.

An act appropriating money to aid in the support of the House of Correction in the city of Philadelphia.

An act appropriating the sum of $25,000 to the Jefferson Hospital Association of Philadelphia, for the purpose of erecting and furnishing a dispensary building, was passed.

**The Pipe Bill.**

The Pipe bill was next reached, Mr. Christy in the chair, but, on motion of Mr. Hanson, was postponed until this morning. His friends were afraid they had not the constitutional majority, although the vote on postponement—101 to 52—shows they could have passed the bill.

**Pittsburgh Street Car Bill.**

The Pittsburgh Street Car bill was passed at half-past three, by 125 to 8.

**A Scene of Excitement.**

Motions to adjourn, and other dilatory motions were made to prevent the Boom bill from being reached.

At half-past 6 o'clock the lights were turned off, Mr. Christy still in the chair. Several seconds of intense excitement followed in almost total darkness, during which the nerve of Mr. Christy prevented the scene of confusion. He rapped the gavel vigorously, and called on the members to maintain their dignity as Representatives. His coolness and decision restored order until the lights were turned on.

**The Boom Bill.**

The Boom bill was read a third time, and dilatory motions were again interposed and voted down.

Mr. Mitchell represented the opponents of the bill, and Mr. Wolfe its friends.

At six o'clock this morning it passed finally, by a vote of 113 yeas to 48 nays.

Motions were made to adjourn without success, and a struggle ensued as to which bill should be considered. It lasted half an hour, the House bill 333, extending the time of completing railroads for five years, was taken up and passed third reading.

**Fighting for Priority of Bills.**

The House then engaged in a second violent contention as to the priority of bills, and the scenes became of the most utterly disgraceful. During the controversy, the Speaker announced that some person in his hearing had called the Chief Clerk of the House a "Liar," and, in order to preserve the dignity of that body, he asked that the person be ejected. This was done

**Exercise for the Lungs.**

Bills were then called up by the Representatives having the best lungs and being most lucky in attracting the attention of the Speaker, and the members apparently knew little and cared less about their contents. This continued until half past six o'clock, when Speaker Patterson, who was still on the floor, said that members were leaving so rapidly that it would be advisable to adjourn.

This was met by cries and yells of "No!" and was lost, and the scramble recommenced.

It was discovered that the bill making appropriations to the Eastern Penitentiary had not passed beyond first reading, and it was taken up on motion of Mr. Faunce, and passed through second reading.

The rapidity with which the bills were disposed of was so great that Mr. Reyburn, at one time, refused to vote for any more unless the titles were announced.

**Passing Bills by the Wholesale.**

The noise was distracting. One member moved to consider some bill by its number, and forthwith amendments were proposed, adding two or three other bills, and the whole batch would be hurriedly read and passed by a second reading.

At one stage of the proceedings there were not over sixty members in the hall. The fact of there being no quorum became so palpable that the Speaker at last took cognizance of it, and a point of order was raised to that effect. The good-natured member who raised it finally consented to withdraw it to allow just one more bill to pass, being twenty sections long, in three minutes by the watch.

At a quarter past seven o'clock the session of the House ended by a motion to adjourn. The greater part of the session was a burlesque upon legislation, and an insult to the people who had sent representatives to Harrisburg to frame laws for the government of the lives and property of themselves and their children.

**MORNING SESSION.**

The House met at nine o'clock, but a quorum not appearing, adjourned to ten.

**Bills Passed.**

An appropriation to the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg.

A joint resolution for the appointment of a clerk and accountant of the committee of the House to investigate the State Treasury, and to pay their compensation. Negatived —yeas 75, nays 59—a constitutional majority not having voted in the affirmative.

An act to provide for a State Board of Centennial Managers, and making an appropriation to pay the expenses.

Appropriating $5,000 to the public hospital at Erie.

An act making an appropriation to the State Normal schools.

An act appropriating the sum of $50,000 to the Western University of Pennsylvania for the purpose of erecting workshops, etc., to be used in giving practical instruction in the mechanical arts.

An appropriation for the support of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

An act making an appropriation for the salaries of officers, etc., of the Eastern State penitentiary.

Mr. FAUNCE moved to suspend the rules in order to call up the Judges' salary bill.

Pending the consideration of this motion, the House adjourned.

At the afternoon session a few bills passed second reading. K.

### CALIFORNIA, PA.

**Suicide of Stephen Lilley.**

**Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.**

CALIFORNIA, PA., March 14, 1875.

Stephen Lilley, a son of Thomas Lilley, a wealthy farmer near here, committed suicide this morning about eight o'clock by shooting himself in the forehead and afterward cutting his throat, completely severing the jugular vein and windpipe. He ate breakfast, and said he was going to the sugar camp. His father and brother going out shortly after, discovered his coat, hat and watch lying on a stump, which aroused their suspicions, when search was made and his lifeless body found in a small stream, face downward. He had been unwell for several days. Otherwise no cause is known for his rash act. G.

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 13, 1875.

**The Suits Against Tweed.**

The Tweed *habeas corpus* proceedings were concluded yesterday, the Supreme Court affirming the decision of the Oyer and Terminer dismissing the writ. In the civil suits against Tweed, on behalf of the city, for the recovery of $11,000,000, the substitution of the Mayor and Aldermen as plaintiffs, instead of the Supervisors, was also held to be proper, and Tweed's appeals dismissed.

**The Louisiana Arbitration.**

The Louisiana Arbitration Committee held a secret session to-day. The session lasted from half-past ten o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon. All the members of the committee were present and Mr. Hoar presided. The counsel for the contesting parties remained in an adjoining room during the day, and were consulted occasionally by the committee. Mr. Charles Cavanuse, of New Orleans, was also present. Mr. Hoar, at the close of the proceedings, stated that there was nothing to be made known in connection with the investigation, and that it would be a breach of trust for any member of the committee to communicate anything. It is thought the committee will make their report on Monday next.

NEW YORK, March 14, 1875.

**The Beecher Case.**

When Mr. Beecher will testify is still uncertain, though it is stated that the counsel for the defense are waiting for the passage of an act by the Legislature permitting Mrs. Tilton to testify, and that Mr. Beecher will supplement her testimony.

☞ **For Latest Telegrams See Fourth Page.**

☞ *ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of "WANTS," "FOR SALE," "TO LET," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.*

### LOST.

$25 REWARD—Lost in Allegheny market, on Saturday evening, between the hours of five and six o'clock, a small box, containing a Gold Watch, with the letters M. McD. on cenaer of outside case. If the same is returned to HUGH McDONALD, 34 North Canal street, near Chesnut street, Allegheny, the above reward will be paid. mar15:3

### WANTED.

WANTED—TO ENGAGE WITH A few reliable business houses to do their collecting in this vicinity. I am a long resident here, and will guarantee entire satisfaction. Best references. Address Lock Box 30, Pittsburgh Postoffice. mh12:td14

WANTED—TO RENT, A HOUSE OF 7 or 8 Rooms, in neighborhood of Oakland or Bellefield. Address Box A, GAZETTE office. mh8:n95

WANTED—A GIRL WHO CAN COME well recommended, is wanted at No. 61 Sixth avenue, to cook and do general housework.

WANTED—MORTGAGES FOR $2,000, $3,000, $5,000, $6,000, $8,000, $10,000, on first-class Property, in either Pittsburgh or Allegheny city. apply to ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 114 Fourth avenue. mh11:th62

WANTED—GENTLEMEN TO OCCUPY Front Rooms (first and third floors) in a first-class new house. Best location on Mt Alegheny Park—without issers—prices very low. Inquire at No. 192 Federal street, Allegheny. fe27:n84

### TO-LET.

TO LET—A ROOM IN A GOOD LOCALITY, suitable for an office, at 99 Penn street. Also, to rent after April 1st, ROOMS at No. 157 Fourth avenue. Apply at 157 Fourth avenue. mar15:n128

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED SECOND story front room, with first class board. Inquire at No. 148 Federal street, Allegheny.

TO LET—WAREHOUSE, SOUTHEAST corner of First avenue and Wood street. Inquire of A. D. SMITH, at Iron City National Bank, or La Belle Steel Works, Allegheny city. mr10

TO LET—IN DIAMOND SAVINGS Bank Building, the best Basement Room in the city; has two entrances Fifth avenue. Inquire at DIAMOND SAVINGS BANK. fe18:n125

TO LET—ONE THREE STORY BRICK house of ten rooms, No. 86 Madison avenue, Allegheny, for $500. Also, a frame house of five rooms, No. 132 Liberty street, Allegheny, at $250. Enquire of E. BROWN, 88 Madison avenue, Allegheny. mh12:n87

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE at 23 Market street, Allegheny. Has all modern improvements and in excellent condition. 11 rooms; large lot. Will be leased for a term of years. Enquire of WILLIAM BLAKELEY, No. 136 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe9:n180

TO LET—CORNER OF TWENTY-sixth street by Penn, a three story brick dwelling and four, 40 feet by 105 feet, with power sufficient to operate machinery for sash and door factory, or other manufacturing purposes. Inquire of SAMUEL LOGAN, on the premises. ja9:165

TO LET—APRIL 1st, 1875, WAREhouse, No. 11 Wood street. To a good tenant will be let at a moderate rate. Apply at the MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, No. 61 4th avenue. fe18:n23

TO LET—HOUSE FREE IN SEWICKley.—Seven rooms of an eleven roomed house; gas and water on Main street, nearly opposite the postoffice. The house being a double one, the seven rooms are all on one side and are in good repair, having been recently papered and painted throughout. The above will be RENTED FREE on certain conditions. Apply known by addressing J. E. CHANTLER, 99 Federal street, Allegheny. mh12:n3

### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LEATHER BELTING HOSE AND RUBBER, &c. THORP & DUNN, No. 14 Market St.

FOR SALE—A FINE BRICK RESIdence of 7 rooms and finished attic, No. 29 Arch street; corner Park Way, Allegheny city, with all the modern improvements. For further particulars, enquire on the premises. mh12:n113

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND ENGINES from 5 to 80 horse power, 30 Double Fined Boilers, one pair 20 feet by 38 inches, nearly new. JAMES HILL & CO., Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny City.

FOR SALE—A PIECE OF PROPERTY on West Penn Railroad, between Chestnut and Cherry streets, Fourth ward, Allegheny city; size of lot 50x100; lot covered with a building, will make a good foundry or machine shop. For further particulars inquire at 146 RIVER AVENUE, Allegheny city. fe19:n26

FOR SALE—115 IMPROVED FARMS, well suited to the production of early vegetables for the northern markets. Prices ranging $500 to $10,000. Also a number of mills and other manufactories. For further information inquire at the Real Estate Exchange of HENDRICKS & McCLELLAN, No. 138 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh1:n59

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK House of 9 rooms, range in kitchen, hot and cold water, gas throughout, good dry cellar; situated 225 North avenue, Allegheny. For further information inquire of R. ROBINSON, at the Hotzkon Savings Bank, corner of Liberty street and Sixth avenue. ja18:n131

FOR SALE—PLANING MILL.—A PLANING MILL and SASH AND DOOR FACTORY, with complete machinery and latest improvements, and has a large and growing trade. Everything in perfect running order. Over one acre of ground attached thereto, and lies on the railroad close to this city. Will be sold at a reasonable price. Address Lock Box No. 707, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe10:o1

FOR SALE AT OUR "FARM AGENCY"—75 Virginia Farms and some for exchange; also, a very valuable Farm, ½ mile of Dinsmore Station, in Washington county, Pa. Rich and tillable soil, plenty of fruit, 4½ FEET VEIN OF COAL UNDER 200 ACRES, large stone house and two tenant houses, usual outbuildings; suit for grain, stock, sheep, &c. Price $100 per acre, in payments. 100 other farms for sale, &c. J. H. STEVENSON & CO., 198 Penn avenue, (near St. Clair Hotel,) Pittsburgh, Pa., and R. NEELEY, Burgettstown, Pa. mar6

FOR SALE—THOS. F. STEWART'S Real Estate Exchange, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, opposite First National Bank.

If you wish to exchange city property for that in the country,

If you wish to exchange country property for city,

If your House is too small,

If your House is to large,

If your location does not suit you,

If you wish to exchange Stocks, Bonds or Mortgages for a place either in the city or country, the place to do so is where most of this kind of business is done, and that place is the Real Exchange of THOS. F. STEWART, Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

N.B.—WANTED—Mortgages on good city property, from $20,000 to $100,000. THOS. F. STEWART.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# WANTED!

## THE UNITED STATES LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW YORK

**Is desirous of securing several solicitors for Life Insurance. To men who are active, energetic, and willing to solicit, a liberal arrangement will be made. Those who have represented other companies will be required to show a good personal record of business actually settled. Preference will be given to young men who have never been engaged in the business of Life Insurance, and who are desirous of commencing a new business at the bottom and working up. No person desiring to act as manager of agencies and have others to do the work and they receive the pay, need apply, the Company feeling they can at present manage their own business; but to real, live, energetic workers a part salary and part commission will be paid. Negotiations may be had at any time with**

## J. PALMER O'NEIL,

Manager of United States Life Insurance Company,

No. 58 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of S. HAMILTON & CO. has been by mutual consent this day dissolved. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the undersigned, and all claims on said partnership are to be presented to him for payment at the old stand, No. 51 (New No.

# DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING ..... N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON ..... D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. ESRO.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

*OFFICIAL PAPER*
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875:
*DAILY GAZETTE:*
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

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| By Mail, per annum | $10 00 |
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All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

*WEEKLY GAZETTE:*
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| Single Subscribers | $1 75 |
| Clubs of Ten | 1 50 |
| Clubs of Ten | 1 40 |

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1875.


BONDS at Frankfort 99¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31¼f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 115¼.

THE Conference season, with the Methodists, is once again at hand,—that of the Pittsburgh Conference beginning its session, on Wednesday next, at Alliance. Aside from the business items that will come up for consideration, will be the question of changes of ministerial service. In this city, there will probably occur about a half dozen changes, owing to the limitation fixed by the law of the Church, to the period of ministerial service.

IT is entirely probably that the Hawaiian treaty will be favorably acted on during the present week by the United States Senate. Aside from any advantages we may derive from it, commercially, there is a feeling in the country favorable to the treaty, as an expression of protection and friendship toward the Government of the Islands. They are contiguous to us, and more naturally affiliate with us, in their governmental aim, than toward any other power. Therefore the propriety of recognizing them.

THE delegation at Harrisburg, representing Councils, in the advocacy of the supplement to the Wallace act for the government of cities, is largely made up of stockholders in the *Telegraph* of this city. When, therefore, that journal arrived in Harrisburg, representing these gentlemen as members of the Ring, and reflecting on their motives, it may be imagined that it was not agreeably received, particularly as those mentioned have rather been distinguished for their hostility to the Ring, than otherwise. Some very definite explanations were made.

THE following are the districts deprived of representation by the recent death of members, in which special elections are pending, together with the party majorities at the last Congressional election: First district of Massachusetts (Mr. Buffington's), Republican majority 5,766; Fourth district of Maine (Mr. Hersey's), Republican majority 2,953; Ninth district of Georgia (Mr. McMillan's), Democratic majority 5,567; Ninth district of Illinois (Mr. Whiting's), Republican majority 200; Fourth district of Tennessee (Mr. Head's), Democratic majority 10,439.

THE *Post* declares that the fault with its Georgian State Treasurer is, that he paid illegal bonds, issued by Republican officials. If he did, he is the most benevolent Democrat we ever heard of. The misfortune is, however, that this is not what the Legislature charges him with. They claim that he represented himself as having paid money he never did pay,—in other words, with having stolen it outright. They charge that of large sums purported to be paid to redeem bonds, there is no evidence he ever did pay. In other words, so far from benevolently covering several ideas will certainly be moulded into the party faith. The early expression of these subjects, by the greenback party, simply illustrates that we have a restless element among us, that must formulate such political ideas as are looming into popularity, in advance of the regular party organizations. Thus a few obscure persons gain momentary celebrity, only to sink back, in due time, to their native obscurity.

THE advance in gold, simultaneously with the publication of the details of the call of Secretary Bristow for the Five-Twenty bonds to be paid, while a Wall street operation, is yet based on sound business principles. As we pointed out in our article on the subject in Saturday's issue, the exact bearing of the call on our home finances would be governed by the question whether they were coupon or registered bonds that were called in. It proves that nearly $26,000,000 of the call is in coupon bonds, and these are largely held abroad. Hence the gold paid for them will, to a large extent, be sent abroad. This will deplete the stock held here, and so put the market at the mercy of the operators. Such, at least, is the present out-look, and it is evident that the Wall street speculators are operating. Secretary Bristow argues that he has no option but to call bonds in the order of their issue, and that hence he could not do differently from what he did. With this as the fact, the question recurs on the advisability of the movement. This will depend on its out-come. If the Treasury gains gold rapidly, and the effect on the country of the large payment is to revive business, the move will be adjudged successful. But if it gives rise to a wild speculation and demoralization, it cannot be otherwise than hurtful.

WE have no disposition to contest some of the points made by the Taxpayers against the bill pending in the Legislature relative to the city Government, but there are at least two points in reference to which there is an evident misapprehension. One is, that feature taking supervisory power from the Mayor as to other city officials and giving it to the Courts. The power proposed to be given the Courts, they now clearly possess under the Constitution, and it cannot be taken from them. The reason for giving such power to Councils is, that without suits at law, many irregularities can be easily and promptly redressed. All the Taxpayers ask they already have, and the Council supervisory power is merely an additional check, and not a hinderance. Relative to the Water Works the facts are, that the completion of the new works will save the taxpayers of the city about a quarter of a million dollars yearly. Now we have several millions invested in pipes that are not connected with the mains, are rendering no service, and on the cost of which the city is paying interest. Complete the works, and these pipes will come into use, the range of water assessments will be increased, and the interest will be paid by consumers. It is simply a question of economy, putting aside the fact that to leave works unfinished is to expose them to injury. If there are features in the bill that are really objectionable, we do not doubt that they will be modified or stricken out by the Conference Committee; but those referred to above are as we explain them.

### *PERVERSE PARTISANSHIP.*

There is every probability that the course of the House at Harrisburg will result in the serious embarrassment of all the charitable institutions of the State for the coming year. That body has refused to provide General Revenue for the defrayment of State expenses, but has continued the experimental law of last year which provides $1,200,000 for the Sinking Fund, but not enough for the current expenses of the Government. The Senate has wisely concluded that if the money is not provided, there is no propriety in making appropriations that cannot be met. Hence, unless the House recedes from its action, the Senate will pass the General Appropriation bill, just as it came from the House, and adjourn finally on Thursday next. This is the situation. It cannot be doubted, for a moment, that the course of the Senate is right and proper, and that of the House perverse and wrong. The House originates all revenue bills, and the Senate cannot act in that direction until the House shows its hand. Consequently, no responsibility for lack of action on the subject can be fastened on the Senate. The subject is not within its reach till it has been originated in, and passed by the House. As the latter body refuses action, the Senate can do nothing. Thus the entire responsibility in the case rests on the House.

With the motives that prompt the Democracy we have little to do. If they are possessed of the absurd idea that the State Treasurer will have less control over the Sinking Fund than over the General Revenue fund, they are mistaken; as the latter is subject to draft at any time while the heavy accumulations of Sinking Fund money remain in his hands at least three months at a time. If the idea is that the Republican party will be placed in a defaulting attitude, because a State government, chiefly administered by Republican officials, will not have the money to pay the current liabilities of the State, they are in error. The facts are too clear to be confused or dodged. The State will have, in all, enough revenue to meet all her liabilities, and to more than provide for the Sinking Fund. The only question involved is that of having the amounts thus received properly distributed. This must be done through legal enactment; hence, if any branch of the Legislature refuses to do its duty in the premises, it alone is responsible for the result. Hence if, with the Treasury plethoric in money the State defaults in its current obligations, the responsibility will rest with the Democracy.

The worst phase of this subject is that bearing on the charitable appropriations. The State has a number of worthy objects of charity, as the blind, the deaf and dumb, and insane, and its reformatory schools, which must be supported. If the Legislature does not provide for their support, they will be compelled to borrow money in the open market for the current year. We notice that the aggregate appropriations reach about $4,000,000. Ten per cent. on this sum will be $400,000; or if the amount is less, the interest will be *pro rata*. Whatever the amount, it represents an actual loss of just so much, to those institutions and the State. At least $1,000,000 surplus will go into the Sinking Fund that could be thus distributed, and this alone will represent a loss of $100,000 to the charitable institutions of the Commonwealth. The Senate will act prudently, if it follows out the purpose it has avowed, that it will not agree to appropriations, where there will not be money to meet them. It thus saves the State from default, while it works no injury to the charities of the State. If the State Treasury cannot pay the appropriations, the charities must borrow, and this can as well be done without as with the appropriations.

The subject is apparently dead, under one of those remarkable rulings, for which Speaker Patterson is famous. On Friday afternoon the Republicans in the House attempted to call up a tabled bill on the subject, and the Speaker decided that it could not be done, as a move to reconsider had been made, and this had been laid on the table. The leaders on the Republican side agreed, and quoted many authorities to prove, that the subject could be taken up again after the day on which it was tabled. While it was not usually taken up again at all, all the authorities on parliamentary law agreed that it could be done, that a bill laid on the table was within reach of the House. The drift of Democratic argument was that Republicans had assented to rulings of the Speaker in other similar cases, and hence could not challenge it in the present instance. The outcome of the argument was a vote sustaining the Speaker. We do not see how the subject can now be reached unless the Democracy are willing to stultify themselves. As they probably will not do this, we have been at the pains to show precisely where the responsibility belongs, for a course of action that will inflict discredit on the State, embarrass our charities, and yet swell, enormously the moneys in the Sinking Fund.

### *PERSONAL.*

PRINCESS GIRGENTI, Isabella's daughter and Alfonso's sister, has gone to Madrid.

GEN. ROBERT TOOMBS has been dangerously ill with pneumonia, but is now recovering.

BENJAMIN MORAN, the new United States Minister to Portugal, has arrived in Lisbon.

"MOTHER JOHNSON," the famous pancake maker of the Adirondack Wilderness, is dead.

COUNT BUEST has resumed his diplomatic duties as Austrian Ambassador in London.

JOHN C. FREMONT has been at Virginia City, Nevada, recently, looking at the famous mines.

MISS CLARA COFFIN is a post-office clerk at Ottumwa, Iowa. Her place is in the dead-letter office.

THE family of the late Oakes Ames propose to place a memorial window to him in the church at Easton, Mass.

HENRY IV. believed that Paris was worth a mass; but Henry V. did not deem Paris and all France worth a white rag.

EX-CONGRESSMAN Nathan F. Dixon is a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Rhode Island.

JUDGE FULLERTON, of Tilton's counsel, has bought a farm of 600 acres near Halifax Court House, Va., and is reconstructing the old plantation into a stock farm.

THE well-known Irish sportsman, Mr. W. Disney, of Lark Lodge, Dublin, who for upwards of half a century has been associated with the Irish and English turf, died at his residence on February 10.

THE funeral of Mrs. Gerrit Smith took place in Peterboro' on Tuesday last. There was no clergyman in attendance, and the only services consisted of singing and remarks by intimate friends of the deceased.

AMONG those who called on the President Friday were Senators Kernan, Randolph, Spencer, Sargent, Allison, Morton, Conkling, Conover, and Representatives Cessna, McDougall, Rusk, Platt and Garfield.

MR. ORTH, in consequence of his appointment as Minister to Austria, declined to deliver the biennial address before the societies at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, on the occasion of the forty-first annual commencement next June.

THERE is good reason to believe that ex-Postmaster General Creswell will resign his position as Government counsel before the Geneva Court, and that Matt. Carpenter will be appointed to succeed him. Creswell will spend the summer in Europe.

SHACKNASTY JIM, Scarfaced Charlie, Steamboat Frank, and other Modoc Indians were at the Executive Mansion, Washington, last week. As they had expressed a desire to shake hands with the President he thus indulged them. They had no other business with him.

MISS VINNIE REAM is credited with having captivated a certain dusky brave who represents the Cherokee Nation in Washington, and who delights to watch her "patch up" the statue of Farragut. A correspondent says that as she straightens out the Admiral's nose a pure prayer goes up from the dark bosom of the Cherokee to the Great Spirit that he may incline the heart of the white fawn towards him.

LIZZIE FELLERS, of Jersey City, was arrested for enticing Frank Vones from his home. Lizzie is a blooming lassie of 20, and Vones a gawky lad of 17. When asked why he went to her parents' house, Frank said he never got any pie or pudding at home, and Lizzie gave him all he wanted. Lizzie said she took care of Frank because she loved him, and nobody else did. The Judge reserved his opinion. "A fool for luck," every time.

THE following letter was received at the Executive mansion last Tuesday:

*Ulysses S. Grant—Hon. Sir:*

As I'm only a farmer's daughter,
And you are a President grand,
It is more than likely we never shall meet
This side of "The Happy Land,"
So I wish to make a little request,
'Tis sent with a girlish laugh;
Will you please to favor me, kind sir,
With the President's autograph?
Yours respectfully, IDA ELDREDGE.
Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y.
P. S.—Please write on the inclosed slip, as it is just large enough for my album.

### *ITEMS OF INTEREST.*

THE Rhode Island Republican State Convention is called for March 25.

A CHARM is to be found in March by transposing the letters of its name.

IT is stated in New York that all roads from there to the west are now cutting under each other to secure freight.

A BILL has been introduced into the Delaware Legislature to offset the effect of the Civil Rights bill in that State.

ONE of the four infants who recently came into the world at a single birth in Baltimore died on the 8th inst. The others are reported to be thriving.

A MAN in New York was recently sentenced to two years' imprisonment for stealing the stool of repentance. It was a picture bearing that title.

A WEALTHY gentleman, who is a large owner of real estate in New York city, is making preparations to establish and endow a musical college in that city.

THE report that the Union Pacific Railroad is about negotiating a loan of $2,000,000 to place to the credit of the Pacific Mail Company, is officially denied.

THE way that Southern saloon keepers evade the Civil Rights act and keep out Sambo is to put up a sign: "Drinks, 85, subject to discount." The discount for white men is $1.85.

THE statement of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Connecticut had voted to reject Dr. De Koven and to confirm Dr. Jagger, is incorrect. It has not yet taken action in either case.

THE vagaries and varieties under the Civil Rights law are abundant. Two negroes got drinks at the bar of Willard's Hotel in Washington from a white man, and, going afterward to the barber shop, were refused a shave by a man of their own color.

A LARGE number of girls employed at the Remington paper mills, at Watertown, N. Y., were taken seriously ill soon after handling a quantity of rags said to have been received from California. Three of the cases have proved fatal, and the local doctors and health officers are puzzling their brains to find a name for the singular disease.

THE $7,000 paid by Ex-Senator Pomeroy to State Secretary York in the Kansas Senatorial caucus in 1873, has been returned to Pomeroy by York, the former paying out of it the $2,000 costs incurred in the criminal prosecution against himself. It is supposed that this ends the whole controversy, and that the criminal action against Pomeroy will not be pressed further.

SATURDAY afternoon an unknown man walked into the planing mill at No. 163 Bank street, New York, and while the machinery was working, suddenly jumped into it. Before it could be stopped he was cut up in pieces, which were swept up and taken to the Ninth precinct station house. The unfortunate man appeared to be about forty years of age, and was dressed in dark clothing.

ARTHUR M. PAGE, who, in connection with the notorious thief known as Murdering Jack, robbed L. Lowndes, of Clarksburg, W. Va., of $100,000 worth of Government bonds, and who was arrested and taken to Cincinnati by a detective, has finally divulged the whereabouts of $50,000 worth of the bonds. The amount has been recovered. Murdering Jack is now in jail at Columbus.

A MAN, somewhat intoxicated, lay down the other evening in a bowling saloon in Ellis county, Texas, stretched his body across an alley and went to sleep. A bystander amused himself by bowling heavy balls at his prostrate figure. Three struck him—one on the feet, another on the hip, and the third on the head. On trying to wake the sleeper shortly afterwards it was found that he was dead.

A GREAT many of the lumbermen on the Muskegon river have finished their contracts and are now breaking up camp. Big Rapids, Mich., is full of lumbermen on their way out of the woods. It is estimated that about 200,000,000 feet of logs have been put into the Muskegon river, and if the sleighing continues two weeks longer the full amount contracted, 350,000,000, will be put into the river.

THE Mordaunt case attracted much attention several years ago. It now has been reviewed and decided against Lady Mordaunt, and the husband gets a decree of divorce on the ground of adultery. The case was of unusual interest to the nobility of Great Britain, and indeed to the whole people, for it ran close up to the throne, and at one time it was thought the Prince of Wales would be made a party to the defence. He, however, testified that his relations with Lady Mordaunt had never been tainted with impropriety. Sir Charles Mordaunt has pressed this action with great vigor and determination. He told the Queen he would get the divorce if it cost him all his fortune.


## Pittsburgh Bank for Savings

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1863.

Assets January 1, 1873, - - $778,351.56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Ellsworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.


### VIEWERS' REPORTS.

VIEWERS' REPORT—On the opening of Brownsville avenue from Carson street to Washington avenue.

To the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh:

The undersigned Viewers of Street Improvements in the city of Pittsburgh, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, and authorized by a Joint Resolution passed on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1874, a copy of which is hereto attached, to appraise the damages sustained in the opening of Brownsville avenue from Carson street to Washington avenue, in the city of Pittsburgh, and make an assessment therefor, under the provisions of and in accordance with an act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning Streets and sewers in the city of Pittsburgh," approved the 6th day of January, A. D. 1864, and the supplements thereto, respectfully report:

That having been first duly sworn and qualified according to law, they proceed in the manner and according to the directions of said act, to discharge the duties of their appointment; and, having given the notices required by said act, they viewed the premises and heard all the allegations and evidence of the several parties claiming damages, and, after full consideration thereof, made a true and consonable appraisement of the same; that, after ascertaining the whole amount of damages, they made an assessment of the same upon the properties benefited by said improvement, and caused a plot to be made, and prepared a statement as required by said act; and having given to the owner of each lot ten days' notice of the time and place of meeting, they met on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1874, at the office of Board of Viewers, in the city of Pittsburgh, heard all complaints and evidence presented, and, after full consideration thereof, do find that the following named owners of property will sustain damages for which they are entitled to compensation, each for the amount set opposite his name, respectively, viz.:

Viewers' report on the opening of Brownsville avenue, from Carson street to Washington avenue.

DAMAGES.

The following damages for grounds taken are calculated by the square feet at the rate of $5.00 for a lot of 20x100 or 2,000 square feet:

| | For Buildings. | For Ground. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To George Shaffer for ground 30x7... | | $52 50 | 52 50 |
| To Oliver Crawford, 30x12½... | | 93 75 | 93 75 |
| To Mrs. I. K. McCue 60x14... | | 210 00 | 210 00 |
| To Thos. Alderson, 48x12... | | 144 00 | 144 00 |
| To Barbara Wilkinson, ground 8247-20, wall $60... | | 307 20 | 307 20 |
| To Mrs. Alker... | 21 25 | 173 10 | 2,298 10 |
| To John Crawford.. | 400 | 40 00 | 440 00 |
| To S. Boyd & Co., 1,100 square feet.. | | 275 00 | 275 00 |
| To S. Ansel... | 13 50 | 460 00 | 1,810 00 |
| To R. Butler, 40x8½ | | 85 00 | 85 00 |
| To A. McCafferty, 20x6... | 4 25 | 30 00 | 455 00 |
| To R. J. Powers... | | 208 40 | 208 40 |
| To Martufelt & Ault, 40x5... | | 50 00 | 50 00 |
| To J. Hartner... | | 265 25 | 265 25 |
| To M. Feckley, 60x5 | 6 30 | 75 00 | 705 00 |
| To James Quinn, 20x8½... | | 42 50 | 42 50 |
| To William Rohra, 100x7... | | 175 00 | 175 00 |
| To Patrick Thornton, 20x5... | | 25 00 | 25 00 |
| To James Crow, 20x7... | | 35 00 | 35 00 |
| To John Stack... | | 60 00 | 60 00 |
| To James Boyle, 86x6... | | 129 00 | 129 00 |
| | | | $7,865 70 |

| | For lot. | Feet. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Wm. Jones, ground 20x4, at | $5 00 | 2,000 | $20 00 |
| To E. Baker, ground 58x6 at | do | do | 87 00 |
| To Manler's heirs, 45x5 55x9 ..... | do | do | 180 60 |
| To J. W. Woodburn, ground 50 x8 ..... | do | do | 100 00 |
| To C. Golden, ground 32x6 .. | do | do | 48 00 |
| To P. Mullin, ground 75x5½ | do | do | 65 50 |
| To Geo. Cooling, ground 50x3... | do | do | 37 50 |
| To Richard Millard, ground 43 x3 ..... | do | do | 32 25 |
| To J. Hopkins, ground 21x3... | do | do | 15 75 |
| To L. Hopkins, ground 21x3... | do | do | 15 75 |
| To J. Young, ground 21x3... | do | do | 15 75 |
| To Chas. Lynn, ground 42x3... | do | do | 31 50 |
| To Thos. Brown, ground 21x3... | do | do | 15 75 |
| To Joseph Johnston, ground 21 x3 ..... | do | do | 15 75 |
| To Joseph Davis, ground 21x3... | do | do | 15 75 |
| To August Rite, ground 25x3... | do | do | 18 75 |
| To Michael Cunningham, gr'nd 25x3... | do | do | 18 75 |
| To John Cunningham, ground 25x3... | do | do | 18 75 |
| To Wm. Rohrer, ground 140x3... | do | do | 105 00 |
| To Sarah Douglass, ground 29 x4½ ..... | do | do | 32 50 |
| To Charles Engeper, ground 58 x1½ ..... | do | do | 21 75 |
| To Anthony Bearing, ground 81 x3... | do | do | 60 75 |
| To John Ikely, 60x6 20x7... | do | do | 55 00 |
| To James McNally, ground 20x4 ..... | do | do | 20 |
| To Andrew Bender, ground 40 x4 ..... | do | do | 40 00 |

The following damages are calculated at the rate of $200 for a lot of 20x100 or 2,000 feet:

| | |
|---|---|
| To T. S. Mapel, for ground 80 | 60 00 |
| To Cemetary for 2,280 square feet.... | $90 00 |
| To Joseph Shuh 2,190 ft.... | 228 00 |
| To John Nicholas 48x10..... | 175 50 |
| To John Minous 48x5½..... | 48 00 |
| To Geo. Robison for 3,262 square feet | 326 00 |
| | 26 40 |
| | $1,965 40 |
| Printing ordinances and notices.. | $15 00 |
| Printing Viewers' report..... | 24 00 |
| Serving notices ..... | 10 00 |
| Making Tracing ..... | 42 20 |
| H. Bebrink, as expert, 3 days | 15 00 |
| J. H. Patterson, making plan.... | 320 00 |
| Viewers' time, 17 days..... | 255 00 |
| | $ 666 84 |

DAMAGES.

Total amount of damages.....$10,495 94
And for the payment of the sum do make the following assessment upon property benefited by said improvement, viz.:
The following charges for ground acquired are calculated at the rate of $100 per lot of 20x100 or 2,000 square feet:

| | For Ground Acquired. | Feet. | Price. | Total Amt. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brownsville avenue, left hand side. | | | | |
| School House Lot | 152 | 28c. | | 89 68 |
| H. Bebrink..... | 24 | do | do | 14 16 |
| Anderw Schubert..... | 24 | do | do | 14 16 |
| N. Rice..... | 24 | do | do | 14 16 |
| Daniel Lovell..... | 24 | do | do | 14 16 |
| O. McKibben..... | 24 | do | do | 14 16 |
| B. Snower..... | 42 | do | do | 24 78 |
| Conrad Abner 20x7 1-2... ..... | 7 50 | 20 | do | 19 50 |
| William McDowell, 20x12 1-2.. | 12 50 | 20 | do | 24 30 |
| Pat Carey, 20x15..... | 15 00 | | do | 26 80 |
| T. S. Impson, 20x14..... | 14 00 | 20 | do | 25 80 |
| Nicholas Fetli, 20x15..... | 13 00 | 20 | do | 24 80 |
| Thomas Barns, 20x12..... | 12 00 | 20 | do | 23 80 |
| George Wilson, 40x10 ..... | 20 00 | 40 | do | 43 60 |
| P. Schwartz, 20x9..... | 9 00 | 20 | do | 20 80 |
| Bryan Flanigan, 40x8..... | 16 00 | 40 | do | 27 80 |
| George Rice, 20x6..... | 6 00 | 20 | do | 17 80 |
| Dimeen's Heirs. 20x12 ..... | | 100 | do | 112 19 |
| Patrick Thornton..... | | 20 | do | 11 80 |
| John Crow ..... | | 20 | do | 11 80 |
| John Stack..... | | 20 | do | 11 80 |
| James Boyle..... | | 80 | do | 50 74 |
| William Jones.. | | 20 | do | 11 80 |
| P. O'Neil ..... | | 20 | do | 11 80 |
| Jas. G. & R. Carter..... | | 89 | do | 52 51 |
| Sarah Douglas.. | | 29 | do | 17 11 |
| Charles Engeper | | 58 | do | 34 22 |
| Wm. Mitchell... | | 21 | do | 12 39 |
| Williams.... | | 21 | do | 12 39 |
| | | | | $790 52 |
| Tim. O'Connor.. | | 40 | do | 24 78 |
| Mrs. Wm. Welsh, 40x6 ..... | 4 00 | 40 | do | 27 60 |
| M. Farrell, 20x3 | 3 00 | 20 | do | 14 80 |
| P. Mooney, 20x4 | 4 00 | 20 | do | 15 80 |
| T. Hanlin, 20x5. | 5 00 | 20 | do | 16 80 |
| George McKinzie, 41x6..... | 12 30 | 41 | do | 36 49 |
| Dunsby's heirs, 210x10 ..... | 10 00 | 20 | do | 21 80 |
| D. C. Phillips, 100x10..... | 50 00 | 100 | do | 109 00 |
| T. Jenkins, 20x ..... | 10 00 | 20 | do | 21 80 |
| D. C. Phillips, 20x10..... | 10 00 | 20 | do | 21 80 |
| D. C. Phillips, 40x10..... | 20 00 | 40 | do | 43 60 |
| Wm. Cassidy's heirs, 50x15... | 37 50 | 50 | do | 67 00 |
| D. Ryan, 22x16.. | 17 60 | 16 | do | 27 04 |
| George Redick, 16x18..... | 14 40 | 16 | do | 23 85 |
| D. C. Phillips, 44x7½..... | 16 10 | 43 | do | 41 47 |
| C. Golden..... | | 25 | do | 15 34 |
| P. Hehler's heirs | | 45 | do | 26 55 |
| Edward Rukert, | | 46 | do | 27 14 |
| Mary Hughey's heirs | | 55 | do | 32 45 |
| W. J. Woodburn..... | | 50 | do | 29 50 |
| John Hughes, 71 x15..... | 53 25 | 60 | do | 88 65 |
| A. P. Norton, 20 x12..... | 12 00 | 20 | do | 23 80 |
| M. Shehm, 20x9. | 9 00 | 20 | do | 20 80 |
| P. Haley, 17x11. | 9 35 | 17 | do | 19 38 |
| Margaret Kennedy, 37x15..... | 27 75 | 37 | do | 19 58 |
| J. McDowell, 25 x15..... | 18 75 | 25 | do | 33 50 |
| Wm. Sharron, 40 x15..... | 26 00 | 40 | do | 49 60 |
| Thomas Burkins, 20x10..... | 10 00 | 20 | do | 21 80 |
| John Fergu son, 60x7½..... | 22 50 | 60 | do | 57 90 |
| M. King, 20x5... | 5 00 | 20 | do | 16 80 |
| John King, 20x5 | 5 00 | 20 | do | 16 80 |
| John Hagen, 20 x4 ..... | 4 00 | 20 | do | 15 80 |
| Pat Ginley, 20x5 | 5 00 | 20 | do | 16 80 |
| P. Hale, 20x5... | 5 00 | 20 | do | 16 80 |
| M. Kelly, 20x5... | 5 00 | 20 | do | 16 80 |
| | | | | $1,109 41 |
| J. Sheham, 20x5. | 5 00 | 20 | do | 16 80 |
| P. Granez, 20x4.. | 4 00 | 20 | do | 15 80 |
| P. Dean, 20x4.... | 4 00 | 20 | do | 15 80 |
| M. Niland, 20x4. | 4 00 | 20 | do | 15 80 |
| E. Forred, 20x3½ | 3 50 | 20 | do | 15 30 |
| P. McGrath, 20x3 | 3 00 | 20 | do | 14 80 |
| James Thackary, 60x3..... | 9 00 | 60 | do | 44 40 |
| ——, 30x3. | 4 50 | 30 | do | 22 20 |
| Mark Starkey, 70x2..... | 7 00 | 70 | do | 48 30 |
| Anthony Bearing..... | | 81 | do | 48 30 |
| John J. Kelly... | | 80 | do | 47 20 |
| Andrew Bender | | | do | 10 60 |
| John G. Conner | | | do | 10 09 |
| Lewis Fritz, 110 x9½..... | 52 25 | 110 | do | 117 15 |
| Thomas Powell, 40x5..... | 10 00 | 40 | do | 33 60 |
| Mrs. Rook, 40x5. | 10 00 | 40 | do | 33 60 |
| J. Kolb, 40x7... | 14 00 | 40 | do | 37 60 |
| Mrs. Owens, 32 x10..... | 16 00 | 32 | do | 34 88 |
| Ann Channing, 32x6..... | 9 60 | 32 | do | 28 48 |
| John Stinger, 47 x5..... | 11 75 | 47 | do | 39 48 |
| Christopher Stinger..... | | 22 | do | 12 98 |
| John Bower..... | | 24 | do | 14 16 |
| Mary L. Pender, 72x3..... | 10 80 | 72 | do | 53 28 |
| J. H. Pollitt, 216 x2..... | 21 60 | 216 | do | 149 04 |
| McLean & Mapel, 32x3..... | 4 80 | 32 | do | 23 68 |
| T. S. Mapel, 32 x7..... | 11 20 | 32 | do | 30 08 |
| John Watson, 32x3..... | 4 80 | 32 | do | 23 68 |
| Thomas Watson, 32x3..... | 4 80 | 32 | do | 20 68 |
| Mark Watson, 32 x3 ..... | 4 80 | 32 | do | 23 68 |
| Eli Schuck, 32 x5..... | 4 80 | 32 | do | 23 68 |
| Elizabeth Valentine, 191x3 .... | 28 65 | 2 79 | do | 193 26 |
| John Minous..... | | 48 | do | 28 32 |
| John Nichols.... | | 48 | do | 28 32 |
| Joseph Scheil... | | 275 | do | 162 25 |
| | | | | $1,430 07 |

Brownsville avenue, right hand side.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| T. S. Mapel..... | | 25 | do | 14 75 |
| Mrs. L. Robhaltz | | 50 | do | 29 50 |
| Tim O'Brien..... | | 25 | do | 14 75 |
| Ellen O'Brien.... | | 25 | do | 14 75 |
| David Martin.... | | 40 | do | 28 91 |
| Robison, Rea & Co..... | | 51 | do | 30 09 |
| Estate of W. Phillips..... | | 25 | do | 14 75 |
| T. White..... | | 25 | do | 14 75 |
| J. B. Lyon, or Lyon, Shorb & Co..... | | 150 | do | 88 50 |
| John Nichols.... | | 25 | do | 14 75 |
| Robert Dawson... | | 50 | do | 29 50 |
| Estate of W. Phillips..... | | 559 | do | 329 81 |
| O. Crawford..... | | 75 | do | 44 25 |
| George Shaffer.. | | 30 | do | 17 70 |
| O. Crawford.... | | 30 | do | 17 70 |
| Mrs. J. K. McCue | | 58 | do | 34 22 |
| Thos. Anderson.. | | 48 | do | 28 32 |
| Barbara Wilkinson..... | | 80 | do | 47 20 |
| Jemmima Alker. | | 90 | do | 53 10 |
| W. H Nanker, 40x3..... | 6 00 | 40 | do | 29 60 |
| J. McKeever, 80 x5..... | 20 00 | 80 | do | 67 20 |
| J. Crow, 25x6.... | 7 80 | 26 | do | 23 14 |
| Thomas Collins, 26x5..... | 6 50 | 26 | do | 21 84 |
| B. Kerns, 26x4.. | 5 20 | 26 | do | 20 54 |
| John Facy, 26x2. | 2 60 | 26 | do | 17 94 |
| T. McMullin ..... | | 90 | do | 53 10 |
| Thos. Williams, 20x2..... | 2 00 | 20 | do | 13 80 |
| Ezra Barrett, 60 x4 ..... | 12 00 | 60 | do | 47 40 |
| Jos. White, 25x3. | 7 75 | 25 | do | 17 25 |
| Thos. Dunn, 25x2 | 2 50 | 25 | do | 17 25 |
| H. Sweeny..... | | 25 | do | 14 75 |
| Thomas Perry... | | 73 | do | 43 07 |
| John Crawford.. | | 74 | do | 43 66 |
| | | | | $1,299 09 |
| George Robison, | | 300 | do | 230 10 |
| J. B. Ingle, 30x3 | 4 50 | 30 | do | 22 20 |
| D. Butler, 30x5.. | 7 50 | 30 | do | 25 20 |
| John Fisher, 30x7 | 10 50 | 30 | do | 28 20 |
| Conrad Fisher, 30x10 ..... | 15 00 | 30 | do | 32 70 |
| Michael Swartz, 15x19..... | 7 50 | 15 | do | 16 35 |
| Park Welsh, 17x10..... | 8 50 | 17 | do | 18 53 |
| W. S. Boyd & Co., 18x10..... | 9 00 | 18 | do | 19 62 |
| Mrs. Mary Chittle, 14x10 ..... | 7 00 | 14 | do | 15 26 |
| Henry Freckley, 35x10..... | 17 50 | 35 | do | 38 15 |
| Thomas Johnston, 40x5..... | 10 00 | 48 | do | 28 32 |
| W. S. Boyd & Co | | 100 | do | 59 00 |
| James Quinn..... | | 20 | do | 11 80 |
| Samuel Ansel.... | | 141 | do | 83 19 |
| E. Butler ..... | | 40 | do | 23 60 |
| A. McCafferty .. | | 20 | do | 11 80 |
| Masterfield & Ault | | 40 | do | 23 60 |
| R. J. Powers..... | | 60 | do | 35 40 |
| J. Hartner..... | | 25 | do | 14 75 |
| M. Frickley..... | | 60 | do | 35 40 |
| Wm. C. Kelner.. | | 64 | do | 37 76 |
| Henry Grotzenhen ..... | | 25 | do | 14 75 |
| Christ. Starkle... | | 25 | do | 14 75 |
| Mary E. Brinkman..... | | 40 | do | 23 60 |
| Henry Brinkman ..... | | 100 | do | 59 00 |
| William Porch.. | | 100 | do | 59 00 |
| T. S. Mapel..... | | 302 | do | 178 18 |
| German United Evang. Cemetery ..... | | 441 | do | 260 19 |
| George Gooling.. | | 25 | do | 14 75 |
| Richard Mellard | | 21 | do | 12 39 |
| T. Hopkins..... | | 21 | do | 12 39 |
| L. Hopkins..... | | 21 | do | 12 39 |
| Jacob Young.... | | 21 | do | 12 39 |
| Charles Lynn.... | | 42 | do | 24 78 |
| Thos. Brewer.... | | 21 | do | 12 39 |
| | | | | $1,544 86 |
| Joseph Johnston | | 21 | do | 12 39 |
| Joseph Davis.... | | 21 | do | 12 39 |
| August Keder.... | | 25 | do | 14 75 |
| Michael Cunningham..... | | 25 | do | 14 75 |
| John Cunningham..... | | 25 | do | 14 75 |
| Wm. Rorch..... | | 176 | do | 103 84 |
| Fred. Spreen, 143x 6..... | 42 00 | 43 | do | 127 27 |
| C. Mitchell Bros, 210x10..... | 21 00 | 272 | do | 184 48 |

Washington avenue, right hand side.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mrs. Mitchell.... | | 44 | do | 25 96 |
| Mitchell Bros.... | | 50 | do | 29 50 |
| M. Alt..... | | 24 | do | 14 16 |
| John Doer ..... | | 20 | do | 11 80 |
| Mitchell Bros... | | 40 | do | 23 60 |
| ——Shirer..... | | 40 | do | 23 60 |
| Elias Wagner.... | | 41 | do | 24 19 |
| P. Wilhelm..... | | 75 | do | 44 25 |
| William Nesbitt | | 50 | do | 29 50 |
| John Allen..... | | 150 | do | 88 50 |
| T. S. Maple..... | | 50 | do | 29 50 |
| F. Rukert..... | | 50 | do | 29 50 |
| Thos. McQuade's Estate ..... | | 50 | do | 29 50 |
| C. Starz..... | | 50 | do | 29 50 |
| J. G. Blockerer.. | | 50 | do | 29 50 |
| Wm. Strobel.... | | 50

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. P. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Merrows, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Habermann.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
W. W. NEER, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.


# DAILY GAZETTE.


FINANCIAL.


## Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 15, 1875.

There was more than usual activity on Saturday in our banks—the receipts of deposits being larger than for several days past. Yet it is to be said that the average line of deposits has fallen off considerably as compared with a few months since. The demand for discounts is light—a fact partially owing to the extreme stringency of the banks in extending credit. There is apparently more caution being exercised at the present than there was at the time immediately succeeding the panic. The improved activity in the Western iron market tends to inspire hope that we shall have a renewal of manufacturing activity ere long. A number of influences are at work to that end; among them is the bond purchase of the Secretary of the Treasury, and if this operates favorably we hope within three months to see full activity once more restored.

—Commercially, things seem to be going to the dogs pretty rapidly in the Southern States. A letter from a Pensacola, Fla., business man to the commercial agency of McKillop, Sprague & Co., New York, describes matters very graphically, and represents the condition of things in all the Southern States except Texas. It says: "We are thirty times worse off, worse off than we were a year ago. We have one of the most beautiful sites for a large commercial city in the South, but it does not improve as it ought to with the natural advantages it has. This I attribute to the fact that our large timber merchants who make money here, invariably spend it away from home, and our only increase in size comes from men of moderate means, who simply lay out their money to make a small home. With all the facts staring me in the face, I certainly would advise all dealers to limit their lines of credits against any portion of the South. The people here are as honest as any in the world, but they cannot pay when they have no means; and while it is gratifying to know that business men are honest, it does not assist the creditors, if they are unable to pay. We are going to have a very dull summer, and I fear that many of our business men will go under."

—Some interesting facts in regard to our trade with the East Indies have been brought up by the discussion in Washington in connection with the Hawaiian treaty. The statistics for 1874 are not yet published, but in 1873 the British, Dutch, and French East Indies, who are competitors in the Hawaiian Islands for the sugar trade of the Pacific coast, sent of their products to this country $36,937,627, and took of our products, manufactures, exceptig coin, only $1,500,700, or less than 3 per cent. The other 97 per cent. goes to them in coin, or exchange to Great Britain, Germany, or Spain, to purchase their manufactures, while our factories lie idle. The Hawaiian Islands, being practically an American colony, took of American manufactures over 70 per cent, and under the treaty would take our products entirely in pay. This state of facts in regard to our trade is attracting attention and explains in part the drain of gold from this country and the lack of market for American manufactures. It is argued that had $35,000,000 been paid in American cottons and hardware we would be nearer specie payments and more labor be furnished our people.

—The Massachusetts Railway Commissioners, in their report just issued, estimate the cost of construction and operation of Massachusetts roads as follows: The average mile of single track (the mile of double track being estimated at two miles of single track) has cost $45,000; its equipment, $6,000 additional; making a total of $51,000. The gross yearly revenue is $11,421, of which 60 per cent. is consumed in operation, and 40 per cent. remains as profit. Of the gross revenue, 49 per cent. is derived from passengers and 46 per cent. from freight. The Commissioners take a favorable view of the ranger movement, and say: "The great issue involved in the struggle is already decided, the essential victory on the part of the community is secured. The sense of accountability to the public as well as to the stockholders; the necessity of dealing equitably, under a heavy responsibility to public opinion; the recognition of the distinction which exists between a railroad corporation and a manufacturing company, all these material principles are for the future established."

—The flow of specie from Europe to this country attracts general attention. The imports of specie into New York from Jan. 1 to March 7 were $2,560,060, against $1,600,000 in the same period of last year; and, as mentioned one day last week, nearly $1,000,000 had recently been drawn from the Bank of England for shipment to this country. The California merchants also are embracing the opportunity to pay the Eastern debts with gold at a high premium, and the amount of specie now coming overland to New York is unusually large.

—It is proposed to adjust the financial troubles of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway in one of two ways, viz.: First, to increase the common capital stock $5,000,000; or, second, increase the preferred capital stock $5,000,000, and, third, making cash assessment on present capital stock of a sum sufficient to liquidate the floating debt and past-due coupons of the company. The matter is to be settled by a meeting of stockholders on May 12.

—In the open market in London money is as low as 2½ per cent. on pledges of consols. This is one per cent. lower than the Bank of England minimum.


Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 66 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

| | Opened. | Closed. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 115 | 115¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s—1861—coupon | 120½ | 120¾ |
| 5-20 1862 " | 117 | 117¼ |
| " 1864 " | 117¼ | 117¾ |
| " 1865 " | 118¾ | 118¾ |
| " 1865 new " | 118¾ | 118¾ |
| " 1867 " | 119¾ | 119¾ |
| " 1868—coupons | 119¾ | 119¾ |
| 10-40's " | 114 | 114¼ |
| Currency 6's | 118½ | 119¼ |
| New 5 per cents | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| 10-40's—coupons | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| RAILWAYS. | | |
| New York Central | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| Erie | 22¾ | 22¾ |
| L. S. | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| C. C. & I. C. | 85¾ | 85¾ |
| St. Paul " | 35¾ | 35¾ |
| Do. Pref " | 56 | 56 |
| Michigan Southern | 74 | 74¼ |
| Do. Central " | 75¾ | 76 |
| North Western Common | 45¾ | 45¾ |
| Do. Pref. " | 69 | 69¼ |
| Rock Island " | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| Pacific Mail " | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| Western Union Telegraph | 76¾ | 76¾ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 26¾ | 27 |
| Union Pacific " | 47¾ | 48 |
| Toledo & Wabash " | 14 | 12½ |
| Harlem " | 130 | 130 |
| Adams Express " | 103 | 103½ |
| American Express " | 63¾ | 64 |
| U. S. Express " | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| W., Fargo & Co. Express " | 87 | 87 |
| Fort Wayne " | 98 | 98 |
| Hannibal & St. Joseph " | 23 | 24¼ |
| Panama " | 113½ | 113½ |

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| P. R. R. " scrip | 85¾ | |
| " " scrip | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| Reading " | 56¾ | 57 |
| United Cos. of N. J. " | 133½ | 134 |
| Oil Creek " | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| Lehigh Valley " | 63¾ | 64 |
| Central Transportation " | 44¾ | 44¾ |
| Empire Do. " | | 55½ |
| N. Y. R. R. 7-30 " | 92¾ | 93 |
| P., C. & St. L. 7's " | 76¾ | 77 |

NEW YORK, March 13, 1875.

Money closed at 2@2½ per cent. on call. Prime mercantile paper is 5½ to 7 per cent.

A telegram from London, announcing the failure of John C. Luthurn, created very little talk in financial circles, as most of the foreign bankers had private advices of the affair some days ago. The firm formerly had connections on this side, but for some months no bills of any moment have been drawn on the concern, and hence the losses on this side, if any, are insignificant.

Sterling exchange was strong for prime, the nominal rates were 482½@480¾. Gold opened at 115⅛, declined to 114¾, rose to 115⅜, and closed at 115⅛. The rates paid for borrowing were 1-64 to 1-16 per cent. per hour, 1 to 4 per cent. per annum, and flat. The closing rate was at 1-32. The clearings were $70,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed to-day $205,000, and received for customs $220,000. The imports for the past week of general merchandise, including dry goods, were $7,223,855; produce exports, $5,242,000; specie shipment $664,270.

Government bonds were dull, steady and strong. Yesterday of the $30,000,000 five-twenty bonds called, $968,000 were presented and paid, of which $637,000 were registered. Up to noon to-day $85,000 registered have been presented and $5,000 coupon. State bonds were dull and prices nominal. Railroad bonds were dull and steady in late dealings. Pacific issues were exceptionally strong.

Stocks were dull and firm early in the day, with Northwestern, Union Pacific, Western Union and Pacific Mail as the features. During the afternoon the market continued dull and prices went off, but in closing dealings was strong, and the final transactions were at or near the highest prices of the day. Union Pacific rose to 48¼, the highest point. After Union Pacific, Western Union, Pacific Mail, Northwest and Ohios were next in point of interest. The sales aggregated 139,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Erie, 10,000 Lake Shore, 13,000 Northwestern, 7,000 Rock Island, 15,000 Pacific Mail, 9,000 Ohios, 13,000 Western Union, and 48,000 Union Pacific.

The following is the bank statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans, decrease | 4,059 800 |
| Specie, decrease | 6,229 200 |
| Legal tenders, increase | 1,183 000 |
| Deposits, decrease | 6,069 700 |
| Circulation, decrease | 181 100 |
| Reserve, decrease | 3,393 775 |

*Governments.*—U. S. Coupons of 1881, 120½; 5-20s of '62, 117; do of '64, 117¾; do of '65, 119¾; do of '67, 119¾; do 5's, 114¾; new 5's, 113¾; new 4½, 113; 10-40s, 114½; currency 6s, 119½.

*State Bonds.*—Missouri 6s, 97; Tennessee, old, 64; do new, 64; Virginia 6s, old, 36; North Carolina, old, 24; do new, 11½.

*Stocks.*—Quicksilver, 61; Western Union Telegraph, 76¾; Quicksilver, 31; Adams Express, 104; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 86¾; American Merchants' Union Express, 43¾; United States Express, 89¾; Pacific Mail, 20¾; New York Central, 102¾; Erie, 27¾; do preferred, 40; Harlem, 128¾; do preferred, 135; Michigan Central, 76¾; Pittsburgh, 91¾; Northwestern, common, 45¾; do preferred, 68½; Rock Island, 105½; New Jersey Central, 93; St. Paul, 35½; do preferred, 56; Toledo & Wabash, 13½; do preferred, 29; Fort Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 6; do preferred, 25; Chicago & Alton, 100; do preferred, 105; Ohio & Mississippi, 27¼; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 63½; Burlington & Quincy, 107; Lake Shore, 73¾; Panama, 113½; Illinois Central, 100¾; Union Pacific, 48¾; Central Pacific, 97¾; Union, 97; Delaware & Lackawanna, 111¾.

LONDON, March 13—5 P. M.—Consols: money, 92⅝@93; account, 93@93⅛; new 20's of '65, 107¾; do of '67, 107¾; 10-40's, 103; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central, 92; Erie, 24¼@24½; do, preferred, 39¾.

PARIS, March 13.—Rentes 65f. 65c.


# COMMERCIAL.

## Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

### DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 13, 1875.

The general merchandise markets were quiet to-day, with no important change to note in the situation excepting that there is a more cheerful feeling, which may be attributed in a large degree to the fine weather which we have had now for two days in succession. There was a very fair turn out at the Chamber of Commerce, but business was exceedingly dull, especially in grain circles, caused in a large degree by recent failures, which has shaken confidence, and, for the time being, the trade are using no effort to expand; in other words, buyers who ordinarily could obtain all the stock they wanted on thirty to sixty days, have now to plank down the ready cash.

APPLES—Sales, in a jobbing way, at $2@2.50 ₱ bbl for fair to good, and $3@3.50 for prime to choice fruit. Prices remain agreed in reporting the market offish.

BUFFER—20@25c ₱ gal.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3@3¼ ₱ lb.

BEANS—Sales to the trade at $1.90 for mediums and $2 for navies.

BUTTER—The market continues dull and with stocks accumulating and dealers anxious to realize, the tendency is weak and declining, and we quote: $26@32c; medium to good, 18@22, common, 12@15.

BROOMS—Prices is a continued active demand, and the market is firm, but unchanged, and we still quoted. On the 1st of March the broom manufacturers of Eastern New York held a meeting at Schenectady, and agreed upon the price of brooms at 25c per dozen, making the advance since last November $1.25 per doz, or $10.80 per ton, having advanced $40 during the past month. Also, that many manufacturers were out of stock, and probably by April 1st the amount manufactured would be reduced 50@40 per cent. The total capacity of the manufactories represented on that day was 600 dozen per day; many of them have stopped work, because prices for brooms are low compared to those for the raw material.

CHEESE—Sales in fair demand at 13c. The general tone of the market is easier, and prices unchanged; prime Ohio Goshen, 15@16 cents; New York do., 15@17.

CRANBERRIES—$10@12 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 7@7½c for common to fair; and ready for prime to choice. Peaches quiet and unchanged; 12@13c for halves. Blackberries, 9@10c.

EGGS—The market continues dull and prices are weak and drooping; quotable at 22@23c for fresh. The fine weather of late has caused the receipts will be heavy within the next few days.

FLOUR—The general tone of the market is firmer but prices remain unchanged. The demand continues light. Spring wheat flours at $5.25@5.50 for Wisconsins, and $5.50@5.75 for Minnesotas; winter, $5.25@5.75 for red and $6@6.50 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—Trade continues fair, better than in the last month, and prices come up to what it should be at this particular time. Coffee, 22 noted in our last report as receding, are now quoted as easy—refined goods are a shade lower. New Orleans Molasses strong and tending upward, and sugars are reported as having advanced 50 ₱ gallon recently.

| SUGARS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Crushed | 11¾ | Standard R | 10¾ |
| Granulated | 11¾ | E. C. Standard | 10¾ |
| Powdered | 11¾ | Extra C | 10¼@10¾ |
| Standard A | 10¾ | Forge No. 1 | 9¾@ 9¾ |
| N. O. Sugar | 8¾@ 9¾ | | |
| SYRUPS. | | | |
| Sugar house | 35@40 | Sugar Drips | 55@60 |
| Maryland | 60 | White Drips | 65@65 |
| Silver Drips | 55 | Extra Golden | 60@70 |
| COFFEES. | | | |
| Rio Good | 20 | Laguayra | 22 |
| Rio Prime | 22 | Mocha | 25 |
| Rio Fancy | 24 | Java | 26@28 |
| Unroasted Rio, in packages | 19 | | |
| Roasted Rio, in packages | 22½ | | |
| Roasted Java, in packages | 40 | | |
| Roasted Java loose | 39¾ | | |
| RICE. | | | |
| Rangoon ₱ lb | 7 | Palna ₱ lb | 7¾@8 |
| Carolina ₱ lb | 8 | | |
| MOLASSES. | | | |
| Porto Rico | 50@55 | New Orleans | 73@75 |
| Demarara | 50@55 | | |

GRAIN—The grain markets continue dull and unsatisfactory, and it is said there will soon be a change for the better. Penna. and Ohio red Wheat is quiet and unchanged at $1.45@1.50; amber and white at $1.48@1.50. The Oat market continues dull, but prices remain unchanged; quotable at 52@53c for mixed and 55@56c for white, in store. Sale of 2 cars White on Change at 53½ per bush. Ear Corn continues in light supply and steady, but prices have undergone no recent change, ranging from 75@77 cents for good mixed to prime yellow. Shelled Corn is also firmer but unchanged; quotable at 70@72c. Rye is still raised, and 75@75c for yellow, free in elevator. Rye, $1.10 @1.12.

HAY—The market for baled continues quiet and unchanged; prairie, $17@19; timothy, $20@23, as to quality. Sale of baled timothy at $12½.

HOMINY—$4.25@4.50 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS—$3@4 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—The market is easy in consequence of liberal receipts, and prices are offish. Quotable at 85@90 ₱ bushel, on track by the car load and $1.10 @1.15 for small lots, out of store.

PROVISIONS—The market for the hog product continues strong, and the indications at the writing point to an early advance here, in sympathy with Chicago and Cincinnati.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hams—Extra S. C. ₱ lb | 12½ | Lard—Prime Leafin tierces, ₱ lb | 11¾ |
| Shoulders, Ex. S. C., ₱ lb | 9½ | Do., half barrels | 12 |
| Breast Bacon, S. C. | 12¾ | Lard—Ref. for summer use in tierces | 10¾ |
| Dried Beef, Ex. Sm'd | 14 | Do., ½ bbls | 11 |
| Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ₱ doz | $7.00 | Do., in kits | |
| Bacon Shoulders | 10¾ | Do., 3 lb cuddies | 12¾ |
| Short Rib Sides | 11¾ | Do., 5 lb do | 12½ |
| Clear Sides | 12¾ | Do., 3 lb pails | 13¾ |
| Rosin Pork, ₱ bbl | $20.00 | Do., 5 lb do | 12½ |
| Miner's Lard Oil | 80 | Ham Sausage | 10 |
| Neatsfoot, per gal | $1.25 | Bologna | 10 |
| Carbon Oil | 12 | ¼ bbl Pigs Feet | 2.00 |
| ½ bbl Pigs Feet | 4.00 | | |

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 13@14; do Turkeys, 15@18.

PEAS—$1.90@2 ₱ bush

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2¾ @3 cts for good mixed, woolen ¾c ₱ lb.

SWEET CORN—7@8c ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Clover Seed in good demand at $6.75 ₱ bushel to the trade and $7 in a jobbing way. Timothy Seed $2.85@2.90 to the trade and $2@3.10 in a jobbing way.

TALLOW—Easier at 7¼ to 7¾c for country, and 8¼ to 8¾ for prime city rendered.

## PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 13, 1875.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

Trade, so far as Pittsburgh is concerned, has been very quiet during the past week, and the most important feature we have to notice is the increased receipts of Crude, from which it is evident that some of our refiners have commenced to buy, who heretofore have stood aloof; otherwise, those who have been buying have increased their purchases. The general tone and spirit of the market for the raw article is scarcely as strong apparently as it has been, although prices are fully sustained; advices from the producing country, however, report that any attempt to force sales just now would possibly cause a break, that the most of the business recently has been done by speculators, and it is not expected, therefore, that there will be any permanent or decided improvement in trade until the demand for actual consumption increases very perceptibly, of which, as already intimated, the indications are rather better. The refined market has siffered up somewhat within the week, and we now quote 21¼ to ¾ of a cent ₱ gallon higher, with but little inclination on the part of manufacturers here to sell from the invoice, as it is claimed that the raw article is dearer relatively than the refined. The general outlook is regarded as being favorable for an average spring and summer trade, particularly as we informed correctly, the situation is more favorable than at the corresponding time this last year, as the exports to Europe during the past three months show a large falling off, as compared with the corresponding time in 1874, from which it follows that the supply in the foreign markets must be very considerably reduced, and, furthermore, the consumption is steadily increasing, becoming larger every year.

CRUDE.

The Crude market was firmer to-day, and dispatches from above reported a slight advance, as compared with yesterday; United certificates, $1.03 @1.07; Lima, nominally, $1.87½@1.90. Trade, however, was reported quiet.

REFINED.

The Refined market was also firmer, in sympathy with the crude, but the raw article and prices were without quotable change. Quotable at 12¼@12½c on cars here; 14¾ for Philadelphia delivery and 15@ 15½c for New York. Sale of 2,000 barrels in New York, for April, Philadelphia delivery, reported at 14½c.

OIL BARRELS.

The Barrel market is steady at the recent advance, with rather more inquiry; countries, $1,15@1.20; citymake, $1.30@1.40.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

| | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts Crude since Jan. 1 | | 24,359 bbls. |
| Receipts Crude same time, 1874 | | 351,925 " |
| Shipments Refined per Penna. railroad since Jan. 1, 1875 | | 13,866 " |
| Shipments same time, 1874 | | 92,234 " |

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| N W Stevenson | Liberty O W | 1,021 |
| J Bushnell | Standard O W | 960 |
| H S A Stewart | Penn O W | 470 |
| B S Hann | Star O W | 462 |
| N W Stevenson | Liberty O W | 462 |
| D Fisher | Sunbeam O W | 80 |
| Total | | 3,445 |

### Nails at Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 12.—The market was a little stronger. A dispatch was received from Wheeling quoting the rate for this market at $3.75. It is thought probable that the recent advance in pig-iron is having a tendency to stiffen rates at the factories. A good many orders for nails are coming forward, but the majority of them are filled at the mills in accordance with the instructions accompanying them.

## PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 13, 1875.

PITTSBURGH CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of live stock at those yards for the week, and, in order to afford the reader a comparison, we append those of last week also:

| | This Week. | Last Week. |
|---|---|---|
| Cattle | 341 cars. | 182 cars. |
| Hogs | 190 " | 87 " |
| Sheep | 103 " | 62 " |

FREIGHTS.

No change to note in the rates of freight on live stock from this point eastward, and, so far as we know, none is contemplated at present; there will doubtless be a change when the summer rates are established, but not before. We continue to quote at 25c ₱ cwt to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and 30c to New York.

CRUDE.

The run, as will be seen, was almost double that of last week, 341 cars, against 182 cars, an excess of 159 cars. As might be expected, the market opened up tame, in consequence of the largely increased receipts; buyers asked for concessions, and they were successful in forcing the common and medium grades down from 20 to 25c ₱ cwt, and prime shipping steers, notwithstanding the offerings of this character were light, also sympathized, although we do not believe that they were quotably lower. The largest portion of the receipts were in the early part of the week; the arrivals from and including Sunday up until Thursday noon footed 263 cars, while from Thursday noon up until noon to-day there were but 78 cars, all of which, with the exception of 2 cars, were through consignments. And while the yards were pretty well cleaned up it evident from the fact that there were but three head in the pens this afternoon. Hence, as already intimated, while there was no improvement in prices, the market wound up better than it opened, and, contrary to general expectation, on Wednesday and Thursday.

The sales for the week footed up 2,040 head, against 1,951 last week. Prime to extra 1,500 steers, 7@7¾; prime 1,300@1,400, 6½@6¾; good 1,100@ 1,200, 5¾@6; mixed stock, 900@1,000, 4½@5¾, as to quality and condition. There was rather more inquiry for Bulls than ordinarily, and prices were firmer, possibly, especially as regards the better grades, a shade higher; quotable at 4@5c for fair to good, and 5½@6¼ for prime corn fed. There was a very fair attendance of buyers from Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, but the number of country buyers appears to be getting less and less each succeeding week, and our market is not as good for common and medium cattle in consequence, although this is usually the case at this season of the year.

HOGS.

The course of the market continues very checkered, although it usually is more sensitive than any other kind of stock; it frequently happens that a slight change for the better, Penna. and Ohio red Wheat is quiet and unchanged at $1.45@1.50; amber and white at $1.48@1.50. The Oat market continues dull, but prices remain unchanged; quotable at 52@53c for mixed and 55@56c for white, in store. Sale of 2 cars White on Change at 53½ per bush. Ear Corn continues in light supply and steady, but prices have undergone no recent change, ranging from 75@77 cents for good mixed to prime yellow. Shelled Corn is also firmer but unchanged; quotable at 70@72c. Rye is still raised, and 75@75c for yellow, free in elevator. Rye, $1.10 @1.12.

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TALLOW—Easier at 7¼ to 7¾c for country, and 8¼ to 8¾ for prime city rendered.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 13, 1875.

FLOUR—Active; spring extras $4.40@5.60; white winter extras $6.

GRAIN—Wheat active; No 1 spring 91¾@92c; No 2 the for gilt edge; 90c for regular spot or March; 90¾c seller April; No 3 86¾@87¾c; rejected 80c. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 56c spot; 55¾c bid; 71¾c bid seller May; rejected 52c. Oats: demand fair and market firm: No 2 33c spot; 33¾c bid seller April. Rye dull and lower; No 2 at 98½@99¾c. Barley dull and weak; No 2 at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs dull and nominal. Pork: demand fair and prices advanced to $15.50 spot; $15.75 seller April; $15.20@15.25 seller May. Lard: demand active and prices advanced: $13.50 @13.55 spot; $13.62½@13.65 seller April; $13.82½ seller May. Meats firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—$1.11.

On call Board in the afternoon wheat was 3c lower. Corn easy for spot; nothing doing for future. Pork very active and higher; $15.87½ seller April; $19.22½ seller May; $19.50 seller June. Lard quiet and unchanged.

### New York.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Flour steady; receipts 6,000 bbls; sales 5,000 barrels; superfine, $4.60@ 4.85; common to good extra, $5@5.60; good to choice $5.10@5.35; white wheat extra $5.50@6.60; extra Ohio $5.05@5.80; St. Louis extra $5.10@5.80; Southern steady at $4@5.10. Corn meal quiet at $4@5.10. Wheat in fair demand; receipts 19,000 bush; No 1 spring $1.03; No 2 $1.01@1.02; No 3 Chicago $1.01@1.02; winter red western $1.23@1.26; amber do $1.27@1.28; white western $1.30@1.35. Rye steady; receipts 23,000 bush; mixed western 98c@$1. Barley firm; receipts 20,000 bush; 1,000 bush sold; Canada 1.20@1.25; State $1.20@1.30. Corn: demand active and prices firmer; receipts 69,000 bush; sales 50,000 bush; mixed western 58½@59c; white 60@70c. Oats firm; receipts 20,000 bush; sales 10,000 bush; mixed western 40@41c; white 42@45c. Coffee quiet at 21½@21¾c. Sugar: fair to good refining 7¾@8c; prime 8¼c. Rice quiet. Molasses firm at 45@50c for New Orleans; 35@45c for Cuba; crude 7½c. Rosin dull at $1.60@2.10. Turpentine dull at 39½@40c. Eggs steady at 20c. Pork firmer at 19.87½@20. Beef steady; Chicago mess, $8@9; extra mess, $9@10; extra India mess, $16@17. Beef and Cut Meats quiet. Middles firmer; short clear sold 12c; long clear 11¾c. Lard firmer at 13¾@13¾c. Butter dull at 18@22c. Cheese steady at 10@13½c. Cotton: good ordinary uplands 14½c; low middling 15½c; middling 16½c; low middling clause 15½c; middling clause 16½c; net receipts 1,275 bales; gross 3,275; exports to Great Britain 2,250 bales; to France 1,025; coastwise 1,400; sales 2,000 bales; stock (not including 1,250 bales of cotton afloat) 175,000 bales. Petroleum dull; crude 10½@10¾c; refined 21¼@21¾c; Standard white, 5 barrels, 21¾c; do 10 barrels, 22c; do 5 barrels, 22¼c; do 10 barrels, 22½c; do 5 barrels, 22¾c; do 10 barrels, 23c; do 5 barrels, 23¼c; do 10 barrels, 23½c; do 5 barrels, 23¾c; do 10 barrels, 24c; do 5 barrels, 24¼c; do 10 barrels, 24½c; do 5 barrels, 24¾c; do 10 barrels, 25c; do 5 barrels, 25¼c; do 10 barrels, 25½c; do 5 barrels, 25¾c; do 10 barrels, 26c; do 5 barrels, 26¼c; do 10 barrels, 26½c; do 5 barrels, 26¾c; do 10 barrels, 27c; do 5 barrels, 27¼c; do 10 barrels, 27½c; do 5 barrels, 27¾c; do 10 barrels, 28c; do 5 barrels, 28¼c; do 10 barrels, 28½c; do 5 barrels, 28¾c; do 10 barrels, 29c; do 5 barrels, 29¼c; do 10 barrels, 29½c; do 5 barrels, 29¾c; do 10 barrels, 30c; do 5 barrels, 30¼c; do 10 barrels, 30½c; do 5 barrels, 30¾c; do 10 barrels, 31c; do 5 barrels, 31¼c; do 10 barrels, 31½c; do 5 barrels, 31¾c; do 10 barrels, 32c; do 5 barrels, 32¼c; do 10 barrels, 32½c; do 5 barrels, 32¾c; do 10 barrels, 33c; do 5 barrels, 33¼c; do 10 barrels, 33½c; do 5 barrels, 33¾c; do 10 barrels, 34c; do 5 barrels, 34¼c; do 10 barrels, 34½c; do 5 barrels, 34¾c; do 10 barrels, 35c; do 5 barrels, 35¼c; do 10 barrels, 35½c; do 5 barrels, 35¾c; do 10 barrels, 36c; do 5 barrels, 36¼c; do 10 barrels, 36½c; do 5 barrels, 36¾c; do 10 barrels, 37c; do 5 barrels, 37¼c; do 10 barrels, 37½c; do 5 barrels, 37¾c; do 10 barrels, 38c; do 5 barrels, 38¼c; do 10 barrels, 38½c; do 5 barrels, 38¾c; do 10 barrels, 39c; do 5 barrels, 39¼c; do 10 barrels, 39½c; do 5 barrels, 39¾c; do 10 barrels, 40c; do 5 barrels, 40¼c; do 10 barrels, 40½c; do 5 barrels, 40¾c; do 10 barrels, 41c; do 5 barrels, 41¼c; do 10 barrels, 41½c; do 5 barrels, 41¾c; do 10 barrels, 42c; do 5 barrels, 42¼c; do 10 barrels, 42½c; do 5 barrels, 42¾c; do 10 barrels, 43c; do 5 barrels, 43¼c; do 10 barrels, 43½c; do 5 barrels, 43¾c; do 10 barrels, 44c; do 5 barrels, 44¼c; do 10 barrels, 44½c; do 5 barrels, 44¾c; do 10 barrels, 45c; do 5 barrels, 45¼c; do 10 barrels, 45½c; do 5 barrels, 45¾c; do 10 barrels, 46c; do 5 barrels, 46¼c; do 10 barrels, 46½c; do 5 barrels, 46¾c; do 10 barrels, 47c; do 5 barrels, 47¼c; do 10 barrels, 47½c; do 5 barrels, 47¾c; do 10 barrels, 48c; do 5 barrels, 48¼c; do 10 barrels, 48½c; do 5 barrels, 48¾c; do 10 barrels, 49c; do 5 barrels, 49¼c; do 10 barrels, 49½c; do 5 barrels, 49¾c; do 10 barrels, 50c; do 5 barrels, 50¼c; do 10 barrels, 50½c; do 5 barrels, 50¾c; do 10 barrels, 51c; do 5 barrels, 51¼c; do 10 barrels, 51½c; do 5 barrels, 51¾c; do 10 barrels, 52c; do 5 barrels, 52¼c; do 10 barrels, 52½c; do 5 barrels, 52¾c; do 10 barrels, 53c; do 5 barrels, 53¼c; do 10 barrels, 53½c; do 5 barrels, 53¾c; do 10 barrels, 54c; do 5 barrels, 54¼c; do 10 barrels, 54½c; do 5 barrels, 54¾c; do 10 barrels, 55c; do 5 barrels, 55¼c; do 10 barrels, 55½c; do 5 barrels, 55¾c; do 10 barrels, 56c; do 5 barrels, 56¼c; do 10 barrels, 56½c; do 5 barrels, 56¾c; do 10 barrels, 57c; do 5 barrels, 57¼c; do 10 barrels, 57½c; do 5 barrels, 57¾c; do 10 barrels, 58c; do 5 barrels, 58¼c; do 10 barrels, 58½c; do 5 barrels, 58¾c; do 10 barrels, 59c; do 5 barrels, 59¼c; do 10 barrels, 59½c; do 5 barrels, 59¾c; do 10 barrels, 60c; do 5 barrels, 60¼c; do 10 barrels, 60½c; do 5 barrels, 60¾c; do 10 barrels, 61c; do 5 barrels, 61¼c; do 10 barrels, 61½c; do 5 barrels, 61¾c; do 10 barrels, 62c; do 5 barrels, 62¼c; do 10 barrels, 62½c; do 5 barrels, 62¾c; do 10 barrels, 63c; do 5 barrels, 63¼c; do 10 barrels, 63½c; do 5 barrels, 63¾c; do 10 barrels, 64c; do 5 barrels, 64¼c; do 10 barrels, 64½c; do 5 barrels, 64¾c; do 10 barrels, 65c; do 5 barrels, 65¼c; do 10 barrels, 65½c; do 5 barrels, 65¾c; do 10 barrels, 66c; do 5 barrels, 66¼c; do 10 barrels, 66½c; do 5 barrels, 66¾c; do 10 barrels, 67c; do 5 barrels, 67¼c; do 10 barrels, 67½c; do 5 barrels, 67¾c; do 10 barrels, 68c; do 5 barrels, 68¼c; do 10 barrels, 68½c; do 5 barrels, 68¾c; do 10 barrels, 69c; do 5 barrels, 69¼c; do 10 barrels, 69½c; do 5 barrels, 69¾c; do 10 barrels, 70c; do 5 barrels, 70¼c; do 10 barrels, 70½c; do 5 barrels, 70¾c; do 10 barrels, 71c; do 5 barrels, 71¼c; do 10 barrels, 71½c; do 5 barrels, 71¾c; do 10 barrels, 72c; do 5 barrels, 72¼c; do 10 barrels, 72½c; do 5 barrels, 72¾c; do 10 barrels, 73c; do 5 barrels, 73¼c; do 10 barrels, 73½c; do 5 barrels

# LATEST NEWS.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Question of Admitting Pinchback Still Undisposed Of.

### A Passage-at-Arms Between Senators Morton and Thurman.

### Illicit Distillers to be Watched.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1875.

**Senate Proceedings.**

In the Senate, the unfinished business being the resolution for the admission of P. B. S. Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana, it was called up immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, moved to amend the resolution by inserting the word "not" before the word "admitted," so it would read

*Resolved*, That P. B. S. Pinchback be not admitted as Senator from Louisiana.

The question being on the amendment, Mr. Edmunds said it was his understanding that the vote should not be taken to-day, and he would not, therefore, ask the Senate to vote now.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, then took the floor, and spoke in opposition to the admission of the applicant. He said the Louisiana matter had been discussed up hill and down hill, but if no Senator was ready to speak now, he would say a few words by way of taking his leave of the subject. In the course of his argument he referred to the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana recognizing the Kellogg Government, and insisted that that Court had no jurisdiction whatever in the case. The decision of a State Court was not binding upon the Senate. The Senate was exclusive judge of every question in regard to the election, qualifications and returns of its own members, and that power could not be surrendered. No tribunal under Heaven had any authority over the Senate in deciding upon the qualifications of its members.

He read from various decisions in support of his position.

Mr. Morton said the decisions of a State Court were binding upon the Supreme Court of the United States in cases involving the Constitution and laws of a State and not involving the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Mr. Thurman said the Senator (Morton) had been away from the bar so long that he had become rusty in law. He again quoted from various legal authorities to show that the decisions of State Courts were not binding upon the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Morton desired to have read certain decisions.

Mr. Thurman hoped he would not be further interrupted. If the Senator (Morton), desired to read for the purpose of enlightening himself, it would take more time than he (Thurman) could spare. [Laughter.]

Mr. Morton then read from decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in support of his argument.

Mr. Thurman, resuming, referred to the argument of the Senator from Indiana (Morton) made a few days ago, to the effect that the action of the President in recognizing the Kellogg Government was binding upon the Senate, and said it was just the opposite. It was the decision of the Senate and House of Representatives, which was binding on the President—not his decision binding upon Congress.

Mr. Morton said the Senator from Ohio had been guilty of discourtesy in accusing him (Morton) of being rusty, though he must confess that was a new thing for that Senator to be discourteous. Senator Thurman had also charged him with being ignorant of the laws.

Mr. Morton then argued that the Senator from Ohio, by his own citations and arguments, had proved himself to be ignorant of law.

Mr. Thurman disclaimed any intention of being discourteous, and said if he had been away from the bar as long as the Senator from Indiana, he would not take it as discourteous if any Senator should accuse him of being rusty.

Mr. Whyte favored Edmunds' amendment, and on concluding his argument the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned till Monday.

**The Recently Captured Cheyenne Indians.**

The Secretary of War has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, conveying the President's instructions regarding the disposition to be made of the recently captured Cheyenne Indians. The ring-leaders and such as have been guilty of criminal acts, the former will direct, he will not be accompanied by their families. The remainder of the captured Indians, with the exception of the two chiefs guilty of outraging the German girls, are to be turned over to the Interior Department at their respective agencies. The two chiefs are to be held in confinement in such place as the commanding General of the Military Division of the Missouri may direct.

**Illicit Distillers to be Watched.**

Commissioner Douglass has addressed a circular letter to Supervisors and Collectors of Internal Revenue. He says the recent advance in the rate of taxation on distilled spirits will be an additional incentive to fraud, and must be met by an adequate increase of vigilance on the part of the officers intrusted with the collection of the revenue. The officers are called upon not to disappoint the Commissioner's hopes and the expectations of the country that the increase of revenues will correspond with the increase of the tax.

**Redeeming Mutilated Currency.**

The Secretary of the Treasury had decided to return to the old method of redeeming mutilated United States currency, under which a deduction was made proportioned to the portion of the notes missing. The change will take effect on the 1st proximo

**The Distilleries.**

On March 1st there were 436 distilleries, with a daily capacity of 295,817 gallons, showing an increase in February of fifty distilleries, with a daily capacity of 35,038 gallons.

## THE BLACK HILLS.

### Return of Four More Miners to Fort Laramie — Specimens of Gold, Silver, Pinmbago, Lead and Copper in their Possession—Large Beds of Gypsum Discovered—Cheyenne Filled with Miners En Route for the New Eldorado—The Indians Anxious to Sell their Right to the Black Hills.

CHEYENNE, WY., March 13.—Four more of the Black Hills miners, named Warren, McDonald, Williams and Thomas, arrived at Fort Laramie to-day, having walked from the stockade, eight miles from Harney's Peak, in search of help to bring fine specimens of gold dust with them. Warren has some that he washed out of two pans of dirt just below the surface, showing grass roots in with the dust. He says they have only dug down to the bed rock, in no place the water was so plentiful that part of the time they worked waist-deep in it. He thinks that with pumps and hydraulics they can make one hundred dollars a day for a man. He also brings with him specimens of silver, that old miners state will yield two thousand dollars to the ton, and say it is the purest they have seen. He will bring others to be assayed. He has fine specimens of plumbago, lead and copper. He says there is more gypsum in the Black Hills than ten railroads could haul away in fifty years. He claims also that there are tin mines there.

The party leaves for Cheyenne to-morrow. Their object is to get provisions, machinery and tools, and recruit their numbers as much as possible, after which they will return from here, which they say is the only practicable route, it being so much nearer than Sioux City, and good roads. They report no trouble in crossing streams or in finding good water and camping ground every night. They say they can walk the distance easily in five days.

The railroads have reduced the fare one-third from Chicago to Cheyenne to parties going to the Black Hills. Many strangers are now here, who, it is supposed, are bound for the new Eldorado, notwithstanding orders from the Government prohibiting them from going.

Parties just in from the Indian agencies state that the Indians are anxious to sell to the Government their right to the Black Hills country, but no not propose to give it up without pay.

## THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 14, 1875.

**Local Observations.**

| Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Rel. Hum. | Wind. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 A. M. | 30.041 | 34 | 90 | Calm. | Fair. |
| 2 P. M. | 29.734 | 65 | 53 | S. | Fair. |
| 9 P. M. | 29.692 | 50 | 74.5 | Calm. | Clear. |

Mean Barometer, 29.790.
Mean Thermometer, 49.7.
Highest Thermometer, 68.
Lowest Thermometer, 32.
Rainfall, 0.03.

J. KABERNAGLE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1875.

**Probabilities for To-day.**

For the lower lakes, Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, northwest to southeast winds warmer and cloudy weather, and rain or snow.

**The Rivers**

will rise at Keokuk, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans and Pittsburgh.

### Escape of Prisoners from the St. Louis Jail.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—While the prisoners in the jail were taking their daily exercise in the rotunda of that building this morning, eleven of them climbed over the wire grating, some thirty feet high, which divides the rotunda from a corridor extending around the rear of the cells, and with a piece of iron loosened bricks in the wall beneath one of the windows, broke a hole in the wall, through which they passed into the jail yard, climbed to the top of a shed adjoining the outer wall, jumped thence to the street, and escaped. Three guards were on duty at the time, and how these men escaped without detection is a great mystery. Only one of the prisoners has been captured.

## HOME NEWS.

**Pocket Picked.**

On Saturday evening a lady, while making some purchases in the Allegheny market, had her gold watch stolen. She did not discover her loss until some time after the robbery had occurred, and the thief had made good his escape.

**Pittsburgh Female College.**

The second half of the Spring term of the Pittsburgh Female College will commence this morning, and pupils can enter at once. The opportunity should be embraced without delay, as the accommodations at the College, owing to the large attendance are limited. This sterling institution still maintains its high standard. The faculty is as large as ever, and in every Department the very best teachers are engaged. Send to Dr. Pershing for a catalogue.

**Paid for his Sport.**

On Saturday night about ten o'clock, a party of young men created a disturbance on James street, Allegheny, and they refused to behave themselves when requested to do so by the police. Finally officer Frank Campbell, after some trouble, arrested one of them named Robert Brown and locked him up. At the hearing yesterday morning Mayor Phillips imposed a fine of fifty dollars and the costs, in default of which sixty in the work-house. Up to last evening the fine had not yet been paid.

**Shooting Affray.**

About half past one o'clock this morning a shooting affray occurred in Drew's saloon at the corner of Eleventh and Penn streets, in which Patrick Curran shot Alex. Drain and wounded him slightly in the head. Curran was arrested by officer Berger, and John Golden and Patrick McGhee were also taken into custody by officers McChesney and Stewart as accessories. Drain, who is not badly hurt, left $100 for his appearance this morning. On Curran's person were found a revolver, knife and handy billy.

**Condition of the Rivers.**

But little ice is coming down either the Monongahala or Allegheny rivers, although both streams are rising rapidly. The gorges in the Youghiogheny and at Kittanning have not yet started, though advices from the latter place state that the ice is parting in sections. In the Monongahela river yesterday a barge was sunk at the railroad bridge, and a man who had fallen into the stream at the Smithfield street bridge was rescued from drowning. At one o'clock this morning there was thirteen feet six inches of water in the channel, and river men are preparing to make the most of this advantageous stage.

**The Weather.**

*Record from February 7th to March 7th.*—Cloudy and variable, twenty-one days; rain, five; snow, ten; clear and fair, eight; frost and freezing only four; exceptions, one thunderstorm. Average daily thermometer 27 degrees; maximum 51, minimum 11 below zero. Winds and storms similar to the indications of March fall often, compared with other months. I will give according to the indications and my judgment.

*Indications.*—Fifteen days cloudy and variable; eight, rain; five, feathery light snow; fourteen, cold and fair, rather declined in probability of the work-house. Up to last evening the fine had not yet been paid.

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**Gambling House Pulled.**

Patrick Fitzgerald, Robert Austin and John Beemer were arrested on Saturday night by Detectives O'Mara and Denmel for keeping an establishment for the purpose of affording men of tough and tender years an opportunity to "buck the tiger." The concern, it seems was managed in connection with the Clinton house, on Penn avenue, in East Liberty, near the railroad bridge. When the detectives entered the room nine men were found sitting around a table engaged in gambling. With the arrest of the three men the checks, money and paraphernalia of the game were gobbled up and all brought to the Central Police Station, where the prisoners were detained until yesterday, when Austin and Beemer were released on $2,000 bail each. If gamblers wont heed the Mayor's advice, which he gave them a few days ago, he is determined that they shall feel its authority.

**A Man Charged With Burglary.**

On Saturday morning, about one o'clock, a man who gave his name as Charlie Ross, but who was afterwards identified as Charles Fritzpatrick, was arrested by officer Harrison on Webster avenue, near Washington street. He had in his possession a "jimmy" and a chisel, but claimed they had been stolen from a saloon on Webster avenue, had been broken open and one hundred and fifty dollars in money taken besides eighteen or twenty dollars worth of cigars. The door had been opened with a "jimmy," and the money drawer had been broken open with a chisel, and as the tools in Fritzpatrick's possession corresponded in size with the marks on the door and drawer, an information was make against him, and he was committed for a hearing this afternoon.

**TIRED OF LIFE.**

**A Man Attempts to Commit Suicide on Saturday.**

On Saturday afternoon a man by the name of Frank Biski, who resides on twenty seventh street, Pittsburgh, but who has recently been boarding at the Silver Cloud boarding house on Canal street, entered a saloon at No. 233 Ohio street, Allegheny, and attempted to commit suicide, by shooting himself through the left breast. He was removed to the Mercy Hospital, and at half-past 6 o'clock the same evening, and was reported improving yesterday. The ball entered about an inch above the heart, and it is almost a miracle that it did not result in instant death.

The unfortunate man had four dollars and thirty-five cents on his person and it is said he left home on account of family difficulties.

**SUICIDE OF A PITTSBURGHER.**

**Reported Death of E. J. Hauch in Chicago.**

Information was received last night, by telegram from Chicago, that E. J. Hauch, who is well known in Pittsburgh, and whose home is here, committed suicide in that city by taking poison. Mr. Hauch only left Pittsburgh for Chicago on Friday last, and the news of his death proved as startling as it was unexpected. The telegram was sent by Chicago parties stating that the body be held until the friends of the deceased arrive there. Dr. McCombs, our reporter is informed, left at 2 o'clock this morning to bring the remains home.

Since writing the above the following dispatch has been received:

CHICAGO, ILL., March 14.—A man named E. J. Hauch, supposed, by papers found on his person, to be from Pittsburgh, committed suicide at Kuhn's hotel to-day, using hydrocyanic acid.

**W. C. T. U.**

**Meeting at the Alliance Rooms Yesterday Afternoon.**

The usual Sunday afternoon prayer meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held yesterday afternoon. The attendance was larger than has been present since last fall, and after the preliminary exercises, Mrs. A. W. Black took the chair. An address on "The Drunkard's Home" had been advertised, which was to be delivered by Mrs Lee, Anna. Since being introduced the lady spoke of the difficulty of talking on such a topic, and proceeded by drawing pictures of the moderate drinker's home as well as that of the confirmed inebriate. She talked for half an hour and with so much earnestness and feeling that every one in the room was moved, many of them being unable to suppress the silent tear. From begining to end the speaker moved into the spirit of her subject, and at times grew quite eloquent.

Ex-Mayor Little was next called upon and spoke in his usual impressive style. Mrs. Gormley and others followed, after which the meeting closed by singing the long metre doxology.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.**

**The Riverside Oil Works Destroyed.**

A few minutes before eleven o'clock yesterday morning, during the rain and thunder storm, an alarm of fire was sounded in Allegheny from box 64, located on River avenue, at the Herr's Island bridge.

The firemen, on arriving at the box, found that the fire was some distance further up the river, and about half a mile above the city, at what is known as Willow Grove. On proceeding to the fire it was found that it was the Riverside Oil Works, which are located between the West Penn Railroad tracks and the river. One large tank and a number of sheds were already burning, also three large tanks, containing benzine and several other tanks full of oil were in great danger of taking fire. The firemen at once set to work to save these tanks and their contents and with considerable hard work succeeded in doing so. The large tank, which contained about one thousand barrels of oil at the time, and another smaller tank containing two hundred and fifty barrels, were destroyed, as were the sheds and a large number of empty oil barrels. Three cars, on each of which were two small oil tanks, which were on the railroad track, were entirely destroyed. The tanks exploded with considerable force and in one case a piece of iron was blown about a quarter of a mile, but fortunately no one was hurt. The stills were saved by the exertions of the firemen. The works belonged to Messrs. Elkins & Flack, whose loss will be about $12,000 or $15,000, which is partially covered by insurance. The fire was caused by the lightning striking the large tank, tearing it to pieces and setting fire to the oil and the burning oil running down set fire to the frame sheds. A family who resided in a house near the fire, sustained some damage to their household goods, as they carried everything out of the house, expecting that it would catch fire, but it was not damaged at all. The firemen did not get through with their labors until 8 o'clock last evening.

## CHURCH WORK.

**Ladies Home Missionary Society—Anniversary Meeting Last Night—The Good Work of the Society for the Past Year.**

Last evening the anniversary meeting of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the M. E. churches of this vicinity, was held at Christ church, Penn avenue. Some of the congregations represented in the organization dispensed with evening services in their own churches in view of the occasion, and hence the attendance at the anniversary was unusually large, and the exercises of an interesting character.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. P. H. Laufman, of Emory M. E. Church, East Liberty, and was opened at half past seven o'clock with the singing of the hymn commencing

"Oh for a thousand tongues to sing,"

which was followed with prayer by the Rev. A. W. Butts, of the Smithfield Street Church.

After the opening devotional exercises had been gone through with, Thomas Bakewell, Esq., read the annual reports of the officers, in review of the work of the year. The principal report—that of the managers as prepared by Miss Mary S. McKee, was as follows:

MANAGERS' REPORT.

The Managers of the Ladies' Home Mission regret they cannot report increased interest, or an extended field of labor. We feel that neither missionary nor managers are responsible for this condition of the Society.

Mr. Montgomery entered upon his duties under great disadvantages. The financial pressure made it very difficult to collect money for necessary expenses, while his work was so varied and extended that much valuable time was lost in becoming acquainted with its peculiarities. And yet, when the work of the past year is fully reviewed, we are reminded that if the Society has not advanced, it has not declined; if one Sunday school, Bradley Chapel, has been abandoned, from the fact that our finances would not permit the repairing of the building, one new school has been opened in Pleasant Valley under promising auspices. Further details of the Sunday-schools will be given by the Missionary.

The industrial, or sewing-schools, organized at Green street, Bradley Chapel, and Thirty-third street, more than a year ago, were this winter engaged in their usual work. The necessity for schools of this character, where girls are taught to be useful, and helpful in woman's own peculiar sphere, has been recognized by all Christians, and the number of new schools organized by our sister churches has diminished the attendance at our own. Bradley Chapel, not being habitable, the scholars and teachers belonging there were removed to the Liberty street Sunday school, and although in this the number of girls was much smaller, the ladies in charge are satisfied that their winter's work has been productive of much good. Thirty-third street and Green street have little changes since our last Report.

Is may be well just here to speak of the depressing state of our Green Street Mission. There is not a more promising missionary field in the city. These upon whom a peculiar blessing rests—given by the dear Savior himself, little children—are here in great numbers—ragged, uncouth and sin-stained. It is urged that schools cannot be planted here, but if the little ones are taught of Christ, will they not, as they grow older desire a place of worship? We must sow trusting the great Reaper for the harvest. A heavy debt—$1,700 is upon the building, and we fear this will be removed, for the chapel will be sold and our labor undone.

Miss Elliott, our Bible reader, in her ministrations among the poor, reports many cases of interest. The unusual severity of the weather and times caused much suffering that we, in our comfortable homes, cannot realize. As far as possible, she relieved their temporal wants with food and clothing, and thus opened the way to bring them the satisfying words of Christ.

Miss Elliott has made, during the year, 2,751 visits and distributed 4,275 tracts, papers and Bibles.

The Dorcas or Sewing Society, connected with the Green street Mission, ably assisted the Bible reader in distributing articles of clothing. Four hundred and sixty-four yards of material were made into garments and given to the most destitute.

We are happy to report that arrangements have been made for holding cottage prayer meetings on the South Side, below the bridge. There is an urgent appeal for Christian help in that locality, since the closing of our chapel, and it is hoped faithful managers have responded to the cry.

Our report would not be complete without a tribute to the memory of S. M. Kier, member of the Board of Council, who died during the past year. Mr. Kier was one of the founders, a generous patron and a devoted friend, the Society deeply mourns, but an exemplary Christian, we know the blessed "Well done" has ushered him into untold joy.

For ten years the Ladies' Home Mission has been in successful operation. The results of its labors are before the church. Its motives and aims—the statistics of its work—the good accomplished, so far as can be ascertained in figures, have been given to you in the annual reports. With such a record we feel we deserve a more kindly recognition than has heretofore been given; a more generous support, and the prayers and good wishes of all who believe in the extension of Christ's kingdom. Human sympathy is sweet under all circumstances, but acknowledging the same Master, serving the same Lord, how joyfully should we, in unison, "Spread the glad tidings of good things." As servants in trust, let us strive to win the approbation of the Great Judge—not by mighty deeds of heroism or acts of renown, but by simply caring for those left to us as a heritage—God's own poor.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY S. MCKEE,
Corresponding Secretary.

**Financial and Annual Report.**

The report of the Treasurer, Miss Jennie Horner, showed the following receipts: Balance from last year, $93.60; anniversary collection, $89.50; contributions from Christ church, $1,348; Smithfield street church, $128; Pennsylvania avenue church, $77.50; Liberty street church, $41; Hunter street church, $27; Thirty-third street church, $39.25; Emory church, $100; Bingham street church, $26; Oakland church, $13; Trinity church, $5; Main street church, $2; Union church, Allegheny, $8; North avenue church, Allegheny, $88.19; South Common church, Allegheny, $5; Severy School, $5; miscellaneous sources, $4.15; total receipts, $2,112.74.

The liabilities were as follows: Salary of City Missionary, $1,800; salary of Bible reader, $360; stationary bill, $5; total, $2,165, leaving the society in debt, $52.26.

The report of the Bible Reader, Miss M. A. Elliott, was next read by the following paragraph: "Visited 2,751 families, Penn Hospital, 33 times; read the Scriptures to 1,372 families; distributed 3,771 tracts, 486 religious papers, 7 Bibles and 7 Testaments; 15 pieces of clothing. Have also brought 15 children into the Sunday school, furnishing clothing to some to get them to come."

Miss Elliott, in addition to these statistics gave a number of interesting incidents in connection with her work, showing the good that had been done.

Rev. M. J. Montgomery next gave a brief review of his operations during the year in preaching and visiting, from which it appeared that he had been kept busy, and that the work generally in a flourishing condition, and threw out a number of suggestions relative to its future management.

The reports being disposed of, the audience joined in singing the hymn, "Your Mission," as sung by Mrs. Scudder of the choir, which was followed with a few remarks of Mr. Laufman—who dealt in reminiscences by the early days of the Society, and congratulated the ladies upon the success which had crowned their efforts.

Rev. E. B. Snyder was then introduced and delivered the anniversary address,—which was an earnest, practical, logical presentation of the claims of the Home Missionary work, in these cities; the means which the church really had, if properly aroused, to do still greater than had ever yet been done; and lastly, the question of the personal responsibility of Christians in the matter. The address was replete with startling facts, and judging from the plethoric collection plates exhibited after the collection had been taken around, the facts were in a measure effective.

Following the address and collection the audience received the benediction from Rev. Dr. Brooke, and then dispersed.

**Liberty Street M. E Church.**

The anniversary exercises in connection with the Sunday school and congregation of the Liberty street M. E. church was held in their house of worship yesterday morning, afternoon and evening. At half past ten o'clock the pastor, Rev. R. L. Miller, preached a very impressive missionary discourse, which was listened to by a large audience.

At two o'clock the Sunday school exercises were held, which were under the direction of Superintendent W. J. Jackson. The programme consisted of two speeches, which were delivered by Mr. J. Emory Sellers, of Christ church, and Rev. Jas. Snyder, of the South avenue M. E. church, Allegheny, respectively. Contributions to the Missionery society were then in order and a number of life members were made, among whom was Rev. Mr. Snyder.

A general Missionary meeting was held in the evening over which Mr. James T. Kincaid, Sr., President of the Board of City Guardians of the Poor, presided. The exercises were opened by singing "All Hail the Power of Jesus Name," which was followed with prayer.

Rev. William H. Kincaid was then introduced, who proceeded to give a history of the missionary work in former years and continued it with the labors put forth at the present time, drawing the conclusion that much advancement has been made in spreading the Gospel in heathen lands. He argued that if a sister city was in distress, the sympathies of Pittsburgh and other places would be aroused and they would lend a helping hand to relieve the distressed, when possibly demands were made for help at home. He applied this thought to the general Missionary work, maintaining that worthy local religious interests may be overlooked. At the conclusion of his address, Rev. R. T. Miller, pastor of the church was called on, and after congratulating the subject, drew striking pictures of Charles Sumner as a statesman, and Rev. Thomas Eddy as a giant in the church. He quoted the dying words of the latter, "Tell the people I have striven to do all I could for the Master," and the latter the missionary cause. Speeches were also made by Messrs. J. C. Copeland and Samuel W. Hay, Rev. H. Appleton, Mr. W. J. Jackson and the President of the meeting. After taking up the annual collection the meeting was dismissed with the benediction by Rev. H. Appleton.

## THE COURTS.

**SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.**

**United States District Court.**

*(Before Judge McCandless.)*

Brown & Heckert, bankrupts, Lawrence county. The creditors having elected John Elder, of New Castle, assignee, the Court approved the same.

W. E. Schmertz & Co., creditors, against Julius King and Florence King, partners as King Bros., debtors, New Castle. Debtors adjudged bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Harper.

George Nickel, bankrupt, Fayette county. An order was made restraining Richard Boyd from interfering with the property of the bankrupt.

Mackin Bros., bankrupts, Warren county. The auditor's report on the validity of liens and distributing the fund in the hands of the assignee confirmed absolutely. The assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens, confirmed absolutely.

Ault & Cornforth, bankrupts, McKean county. The assignee's reports of the sale of property were approved, subject to exceptions within ten days.

In the matter of Edward Hall, Allegheny county, the claim of the bankrupt was referred to Register Harper for report.

In the case of Andrew Ackley vs. steam tug "Little Giant," Messrs. Stewart McLaffey, J. K. Wood and Jacob Campbell, were allowed to intervene.

Joseph Sproul, bankrupt, Butler county. Order was made for the sale of certain personal property.

Alexander Ross, bankrupt, Warren county. Certain reports of the assignee of the sales of real estate were presented and approved, subject to exceptions within ten days. An order was also made for the sale of certain other real estate.

**United States Circuit Court.**

*(Before Judge McKennan.)*

An argument took place in this Court on Saturday in the case of E. A. L. Roberts vs. Peck & Bro. The plaintiff's counsel had made a motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendants from using a patent torpedo for increasing the produ t on of oil wells. Argued for plaintiff by Mr. Bakewell, of this city, and George Harding, Esq., of Philadelphia, and George Shiras, Esq., and Wells W. Leggett, of Washington City, contra.

**Common Pleas Court No. 1.**

*(Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.)*

In the case of William Phillips, Jr., vs. Wm. Phillips administrator, C. C. Taylor, Esq., was appointed examiner.

Reese, Williams & Co. vs. Wm. Bancroft, garnishee of John F. Walter; judgment against garnishee for $198.15.

In the divorce case of Martha B. Hauck, by her next friend, vs. Fred. J. Hauck, a rule was granted on defendant for allowance, and R. B. Parker, Esq., was appointed Commissioner to take testimony on the rule.

In the divorce case of Ophelia Buchanan, by her next friend, vs. Charles A. Buchanan, A. F. Alexander, Esq., was appointed Commissioner.

West End Savings bank vs. Jacob Uherlie; plaintiff moves for a new trial.

Sarah E. Andrews filed a petition for the benefit of the Act of Assembly securing to married women separate earnings.

In the case of the Commonwealth *ex rel* vs. Patrick Holland, Edward Kelly was appointed committee of the person and estate of said Patrick Holland, and bond of the committee in $1,000 approved.

Emma F. Farrell, by her next friend, presented a petition for a divorce from her husband, Thomas Farrell, and a subpœna was awarded, returnable the first Monday in June.

The School Directors of North Fayette township vs. John Stonesipher. On petition presented, A. H. Burns, William Glass and Walter Foster were appointed reviewers.

Divorce case of Agnes M. Johnston vs. James Johnston. Rule on plaintiff to file specifications.

Joseph Kirkwood vs. Adalaide Kirkwood W. S. Jennings, Esq., appointed Commissioner.

James McAfee vs. Jane McAfee. Libel-ant ordered to pay respondent fifty dollars for fees and expenses.

Peter Hartley vs. Richard Huntly. R. B. Petty, Esq., appointed commissioner.

Joseph Kuesch vs. Watson Provost. Defendant made a motion for a new trial.

*Trial List for To-day.*

Hughes vs. Pitt R. Co.
Nelson vs. Collins.
Caufield vs. Wallace et al.
McClintock vs. Osborne et al.
McClintock vs. Campbell et al.
Taylor vs. Snodgrass.
Hartford vs. Mitchell.
Gainsford vs. Laying et al.
Hamilton et al. vs. Richardson.
Weber vs. McIntyre.
Ditter vs. Schad.
Setbert vs. Berland.
Holmes & Sons vs. Foster & Struthers.
M. Farland et al. vs. Penna. Company.
Ward, assignee, vs. Patton, Jr.

**Common Pleas Court No. 2.**

*(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)*

In the case of James Devin vs. Henry and Dominick Murphy, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,422.86.

In the case of Wm. Miller vs. Graff, Bennett & Co., the jury found plaintiff for $1,422.86.

*Trial List for To-day.*

Huckenstine vs. Young.
Hammeral vs. Schafer.
Hazlewood Building and Loan Association vs. McCandless.
City of Allegheny vs. Richardson.
Williams vs. Haas.
Finan et al. vs. Davis.
Cluley vs. Phillips.
Cluley vs. Phillips.
Finan & Phillips vs. Ritchie.
Scott vs. Scott.
Woodwell & Co. vs. Barton.
Laird vs. Hunter.

**Criminal Court.**

*(Before Judge Ewing.)*

Elijah Baker and S. L. Hays, convicted of assault and battery, were sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and a fine of ten dollars.

John Fletcher and Clifford Smith were convicted of assault with intent to rob, and got nine months each to the workhouse, besides having to pay the costs.

Maurice Dooley pleads guilty to a charge of fornication and bastardy on oath of Kate Katersky, and was sentenced to pay $20 to the Guardians of the Poor, $25 to the prosecutor for lying in expenses, and the costs of funeral expenses of the child, it having died.

James Dougherty, convicted of unlawfully cutting and wounding a man, was sentenced to pay a fine of $5,000 and costs, and to imprisonment of three months in the workhouse.

William Hall, convicted of larceny Costs of prosecution and six months to the Work House.

Fred Heyl, found guilty of simple assault. Five dollars and costs of prosecution.

James Ehresman, a German, found guilty of larceny, was sentenced ten days to jail.

William Hall, convicted of forcible entry and detainer, was fined five dollars and costs.

James Meyers, Henry Meyers and John McWilliams all plead guilty to entering a building with felonious intent, and to larceny. They submitted a larceny. McWilliams was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years. Henry Meyers was given a similar sentence, while John Meyers, who was more a boy, stating that the others had drawn him into the trouble, got off with one year to the Work House.

Van Kennedy, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

*Trial List for To-day.*

Commonwealth vs.
John Thorp,
A. DeRoy,
E. DeRoy,
W. B. Hanlon et al.,
D. I. Barnes,
Wm. Dorah et al.,
Andrew Eubrey et al.,
John Reuke,
Thomas Edwards,
Christ Becker,
Adam Gepp, (2)
Andrew Ingold,
John Roman et al.,
Christian Stuber,
Francis Morton,
C. C. Mackey,
Wm. Kaufman (2),

**A New Firm—S. Reed Johnston & Co.**

Our older citizens will say rather, this is an *old* firm. Many of us will remember the old firm of Eichbaum & Johnston, of Johnston, Stockwell & Co. and S. R. Johnston & Co., each succeeding the other, and that in their respective times they were foremost and most conspicuous in their line of business of Printing, Bookselling and Blank Book Binding. Now in these latter days we have S. R. Johnston & Co. *redivivus* in the person of a son, (S. Reed Johnston) of the late Samuel R. Johnston and recently a member of the well-known firm of W. G. Johnston & Co., where, for some sixteen years he has had entire charge and management of the most important branch of that firm's business—that of printing—the main source from which their present large business and reputation emanated, as is easily attested by the fine work done not only for their customers, but in yearly and monthly calendars, mail cards and similar jobs so regularly furnished and at the same time so useful to business men, these latter pieces of work having been designed by the late Johnston and Charles F. Peck assuming the practical management of the Book Binding and his long reputation as a first-class blank book maker is so well-known that further comment is uncalled for. We are free to say that no work,—printery or binding, will be delivered to customers if any known defect exists. In the production of County Record Books, Ledgers, Journals and kinds of book binding for Merchants, Banks, Manufacturers, &c., the new firm intends being second to no other maker East or West.

Excellence in job printing is traditional with the Johnston's. They are fully up to the best shops in the East. S. R. J. & Co. will give careful and constant personal supervision to orders for all sorts of plain and ornamental or illuminated job work. Patrons will be sure that nothing better in quality or taste can be obtained in any American city. This firm strikes for success in the location selected for their business, viz: No. 178 Wood street, in the extensive new building recently erected by W. J. D. Thompson, where they have secured the very large upper floors stretching from Wood street toward Church alley. These rooms are very spacious, the situation being in the very centre of the business activities of the city, and will be found most convenient for the largest portion of our business houses. We feel safe in predicting the success of this new and enterprising firm, and know, if skill as mechanics, integrity as merchants, and courtesy as gentlemen, have their due place among men their success is assured. Remember Reed Johnston & Co.

**Rising Sun Butter Biscuit** are of superior quality. Ask your grocer for them.

## AN ACCOMMODATION ENDORSER.

**Bill in Equity filed by Thomas Fawcett vs. E. Ball & Co., et al.—The Stockholders of the International Bank Want a Dissolution of Partnership And ask for the Appointment of a Receiver.**

A bill in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, Saturday, by Thomas Fawcett against E. Ball & Co., et al. The orator sets forth that on the tenth day of November, 1866, a corporation called E. Ball & Co., was duly and legally formed under an act of the General Assembly of Ohio, entitled "An act to enable the trustees of colleges, etc" to become bodies corporate, approved April 9, 1852, as amended by an act entitled "An act to create and regulate manufacturing companies," approved April 12, 1858, and a certificate of incorporation, duly authenticated by the Secretary of the State of Ohio, was by him forwarded to the Recorder of Starke county, in said State in which said county, the manufacturing company of E. Ball & Co., was situate, and said certificate was duly recorded November 14, 1866; that the capital stock of said company consisted of five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, and that said company was incorporated for the purpose of engaging in the business of manufacturing and selling agricultural implements and machinery, in which business it engaged for three years; that in the prosecution of said business, said company became largely indebted, until on the 17th day of September, 1870, said indebtedness amounted to the sum of $999,234 48,—most of which was evidenced by negotiable paper of said company, endorsed by said orator solely for its accommodation; that on the 20th of November, 1870, the paper of said company to the amount of seven thousand dollars, upon which the complainant was endorser, went to protest and he had to pay the same; that said orator and the several respondents held certain shares in the capital stock for which they were individually liable; that for the pupose of paying the indebtedness aforesaid all the property, was, after due notice, legally sold, in the year 1874, and the sum of $110,500 was realized therefrom and applied to said indebtedness. The orator further sets forth that being accommodation endorser on most of the negotiable paper of said company he was compelled to protect the same, and with the assistance of others, did purchase and have assigned to himself during the year 1874 all the then outstanding indebtedness of said company, amounting to $427,272.56, which, with the interest thereon, remain due to him; that he now holds all the indebtedness of any kind due or owing from said E. Ball & Co. or for which they are liable, that under the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio and by virtue of which said company was incorporated, and by which it and its stockholders are governed and their liability determined, each one is individually liable for the amount equal to his or her stock in addition to said stock for the purpose of securing the creditors of said company, and are bound to contribute to the payment of said indebtedness; that said E. Ball & Co. are insolvent and that the complainant has no means of enforcing payment or contribution upon the part of the respondents except in a Court of Equity. His bill therefore prays that an account be taken between himself and the respondents to ascertain what amount each one should pay on account of said indebtedness and that the payment of the same be enforced by order of this Court. He also asks for such other relief as to equity and justice may appertain, and the circumstances of the case require.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK.

A bill in equity was also filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 on Saturday by Alexander Barton et al., against William H. Mechling, William McKee et al., stockholders in the International Bank of this city. The orators say that on or about May 1st, 1866, the said bank was formed under the firm name of the International Bank, for the purpose of carrying on the banking business in the city of Pittsburgh; that the capital stock of said institution was one hundred thousand dollars, divided into four thousand shares of twenty five dollars each, of which stock three thousand five hundred and seventy shares were taken, amounting to eighty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, but of this sum only thirty-two thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars was actually paid in; that by reason of sons of said stockholders failing to pay up their stock in full, and others failing to pay at all, the actual capital of said bank is so small that it is unable